The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871. NO. 241.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Paris.

Active Operations Inaugurated by the Government Troops.

Insurgents Defeated at Several Points.

The Army of Versailles Occupy the Line of the Seine.

Versailles Crowded with Fugitive Parisians.

FRANCE.

COLLISION AT THE BRIDGE OF SEVRES.

... April 1—Noon.—The *Journal des Debats* ... a collision at the bridge of Sevres with ... men, and adds that the battalions of the ... were on the alert last night, fearing an ... There were 10,000 men in the Bois du Boulogne, and a large number bivouacked in the ... Elysees. The gates of Maillot, Auteuil, ... du Jour were closed.

THE COMMUNE.

... *Ordre* says the sittings of the Commune will soon be public.

INSURGENT TROOPS MARCH OUT OF PARIS.

... paper states that battalions, provided with camping material, marched out yesterday in the direction of Passy.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

... Commune, desiring a conciliation of the ... of the question as to the maturity of ... the workingmen's societies and ... of Commerce to give their views on the ... A conference was held yesterday with merchants, and the Commune decided to accept the proposition for partial payments without prejudicing the question of the ultimate ... of the whole amount of each bill.

A NEWSPAPER OPINION.

... *Official Journal* declares that the object of the Revolution is to guarantee the perpetuity of the Republic by laying the foundations broad and immovable. Paris, renouncing independence, will still be the head of France.

ORGANIZATION OF LOYAL TROOPS.

VERSAILLES, April 1.—The government has ... General Chanzy ... with the organization of troops.

NANTES.

... General Charette holds Nantes.

... TO DISBAND CERTAIN BATTALIONS.

... movement is on foot in Paris to disarm and ... all battalions of Nationals which do not ... the authority of the committee. The *People* demands that this proposition be ... carried into effect in the Second Arrondissement.

THE ABOLITION OF THE INHERITANCE OF PROPERTY.

... *Sociale*, a new evening journal, proposes the abolition of inheritance of property, and the *People* approves.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

... President Thiers telegraphs the Prefects of the departments that Lyons, St. Etienne, Le Creusot, ... and Perpignan are quiet.

THE INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

... with 200 men, has defeated the insurgents at Narbonne, and captured their leaders.

MARSEILLES.

... Marseilles has recognized the regular government.

DISSENSIONS IN THE COMMUNE.

The Commune in Paris is divided, agitated, and ...

THE ASSEMBLY

... quietly at Versailles, surrounded by the ... army. France ever had.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUMMONED TO RETIRE.

... April 2—3:30 a. m.—The *Mot d'Ordre* ... article signed by Henri Rochefort, summoning the committee to retire and not provoke a ... with the Commune.

PROPOSAL MADE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

... Lockroy writes to the *Rappel* that he ... in the Assembly to recognize what ... done in Paris, to adopt the electoral law ... the Constituent Assembly, and thus also ... to prevent civil war.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER DEMAND.

... *Siecle* demands the abolition of Prefectures ... the reduction of the number of departments.

INHABITANTS LEAVING PARIS.

... is quiet, but the exodus of inhabitants continues.

VERSAILLES CROWDED.

Versailles is crowded to overflowing, and lodgings only to be had at fabulous prices.

PARIS GATES OPEN.

... April 2—Noon.—All the gates of Paris have reopened, except that of Passy.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS PUSHING FORWARD.

... outposts of the army of Versailles, on the ... de Neuilly, have been pushed within one hundred yards of the ramparts. An attack is ... to be expected. A considerable force is concentrated on the heights of Chatillon. ... Versailles Government constantly receives reinforcements of troops, and fresh camps are formed as they arrive. The army now under its ... in the vicinity of Versailles consists of ... divisions of infantry and three of cavalry.

... April 2—10:30 p. m.—The following ... has just been received from Versailles: Several thousand National Guards, occupying ... Courbevoie, and the bridge of Neuilly, ... been routed by the troops, who carried the ... and fled into the city. The moral effect of the affair is excellent.

The army of Versailles has occupied St. Cloud ... line of the Seine.

A RANSOM FOR PARIS DEMANDED.

... April 2.—Bismarck has informed Thiers ... the indemnity is paid before the 15th ... 60,000 Germans will enter Paris, suppress ... revolution, and remain until the money is all ...

ELECTIONS ORDERED.

... April 2—5:30 p. m.—The Commune of ... has ordered elections in arrondissements ... 5th instant, to fill vacancies occasioned ... resignation of sixteen of its members.

INSURGENT DECREES.

... decrees issued by the Commune suppress the ... and functions of the Commander-in-Chief, ... General Brunel, and appoint Eudes delegate Minister of War, Bergeret Chief of Staff, and Duval ... Commander and Prefect of Police.

FREE CIRCULATION.

... circulation in and about Paris is free to all persons who do not bear arms.

THE SCHOOLS.

The exclusion of religion from the public schools is mooted.

ISSUE OF ASSIGNATS.

The Paris Committee intend to issue assignats ... their immediate necessities.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Nationals have occupied the building of the ... Postier. The party of order still hold ... of the Bank of France. The bank, ... to save itself from being plundered, has ... 1,000,000 francs to the insurgents.

PREPARING FOR THE STRIFE.

The organization and equipment of marching battalions in Paris are actively going on.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 2.—In the Reichstag yesterday a ... for the union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire was received and referred to a committee. ... Zelinski moved that the Polish Territory be not included in the empire. The motion was rejected.

... explained the policy of the government towards France. He said it was to the ... of Germany to facilitate the republic in France. The Emperor had decided not to interfere unless the interests of Germany were endangered, and another action would be taken ... would be effectual.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 1.—In the Reichsrath a heated debate is in progress on army matters. There is a diversion of opinion on the proposition of the Government to raise fresh contingent re... The House yesterday rejected a motion to adjourn, and the discussion will be resumed on Monday.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Secretary Boutwell arrived in the city this morning and is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is to dine with Hon. ... P. Morton to-morrow evening, and is to meet a number of the leading merchants and financiers on that occasion. On Tuesday he leaves for his home at Groton, Mass. Assistant Secretary Richardson will have charge of the department during his absence. Mr. Boutwell said to a gentleman who called upon him to-day, that he had not the slightest intention of resigning, nor had he had an intimation from the President that his place is to be given to Senator Morton, of Indiana, as has been rumored.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The condition of our foreign commerce is beginning to attract the attention of our shrewd bankers and merchants. The importations into this port at New York for the month of March and February, were the largest in amount on record, being $35,491,324, against $19,... in 1860, and $23,334,492 in ..., the year of excessive importations, which produced a commercial panic and crisis in the fall of that year. The total imports from January 1 to the close of this week are $... against $73,... last year, and $... in 1860. These excessive importations of merchandise have been affecting foreign exchange ... for some time, keeping the rates for bills unusually high and causing the specie shipping ... of the heaviest cotton exports.

DRY GOODS.

There is a large number of dry goods merchants in town, but purchases are made cautiously, and assortments for immediate trade. The decline in domestic cotton goods has given more confidence to buyers, more especially in domestic prints, in which a large business has been transacted, leaving small stocks on hand. The light styles of prints have been unusually excellent in patterns and colors this season, and they have met with a ready sale quite equal to production. Percales have also been in active demand, and have done well for the manufacturers. Lawns have been rather quiet during the week. Domestic ginghams are selling freely, and stocks on hand are light. Brown and bleached cottons are quiet, but prices are rather weak. In domestic woollens fancy cassimeres are active, and in demand at full prices. Shawls have been selling very well, and low grades and desirable styles are scarce. The importers are selling chiefly dress goods and silks. The hosiery trade is dull, with large stocks in the market.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CORNWELL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The capital stock of the ... Fire Insurance Company, of ... Wash. Twent, Jr., was yesterday appointed receiver, ... The officers of the company ... to explain the causes of the disaster ... It is stated on good authority that at a recent meeting of the Directors prominent stockholders agreed to make up the deficit, ... to be about $175,000, and take ... amount of stock. The President of the company, ... yesterday, that the appointment of a receiver was entirely unexpected by the company, though it is also rumored that the whole ... was previously arranged. The deficit will be made up, the Receiver discharged, and the company be in operation again.

ARMS FOR FRANCE.

The steamer Arcadia sailed yesterday for ... with nearly 1,000 ... and arms material, including 7,500 cases of rifles, for the French army.

THE COMING GERMAN PEACE FESTIVAL.

One hundred and fifty organizations have already signified their intention of participating in the German peace celebration on Easter Monday. It is expected that 10,000 men will march in ...

WASHINGTON.

Conservative Republicans Talk Over Ku-Klux Matters.

A Unanimous Voice Against the House Bill in its Present Shape.

The Treasury Programme for April.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSE KU-KLUX BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—A large number of conservative Republicans had a consultation with Mr. Shellabarger, on Saturday evening, with reference to the prospects of the bill of the latter now pending in the House. It was the unanimous opinion of all present, including Mr. Shellabarger himself, that the debate in the House thus far indicated that the bill could not pass in its present shape. The substitute proposed by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, last week, to the whole bill seems to meet with general favor, especially among conservative Republicans, although it is thought that this is somewhat too stringent to pass the House without several modifications. Debate will be continued to-morrow under the existing hour rule, and will probably linger on for two or three days more before the previous question will be ordered. Delarge, Butler, Job Stevenson, and several others have speeches which they wish to deliver the present week. Delarge (colored), a South Carolina member, will offer an amendment granting general amnesty, which he also will support in a carefully-prepared speech.

IN THE SENATE.

Frank Blair has the floor to-morrow in the Senate on Mr. Sherman's Ku-Klux amendment now pending there.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT

will not be sent to Congress to-morrow, as was generally expected, but Mr. Wade hopes to have it ready for the President. It has not been changed in any material points from the synopsis telegraphed in the correspondence upon the arrival of the commission.

THE TENNESSEE'S TRIP FROM CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK.

The Tennessee arrived at New York yesterday morning. Immediately after leaving Charleston, she encountered heavy weather, which delayed her. After passing Hatteras, a northeast storm set in, which soon increased to a gale. Her coal getting low, it became necessary to burn only enough to give her headway. When within twenty-five miles of Sandy Hook, the gale became so severe that the ship was driven off ninety miles to the southward. Meeting a pilot-boat, and so ascertaining her position, he advised them to use all the coal possible, and push for Sandy Hook. This was done, and the ship got over the bar with the last ton of coal just as a fresh storm set in. The ship behaved splendidly throughout, shipped no water, rode the seas easily, and the Captain took advantage of the storm to test the ship thoroughly. The close of her trip has settled all questions of her seaworthiness.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR APRIL.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Treasury will sell during April $4,000,000 of gold and purchase $... 000,000 of bonds.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

Mr. Shellabarger will endeavor to close the debate in the House on the Ku-Klux bill to-morrow, though he will allow time for offering and discussing amendments. It is generally considered that the bill will pass the House in its present form.

ALABAMA COLLEGE SCRIP—A DENIAL.

The widely-published story relative to the Alabama College scrip, and Governor Smith's connection therewith, is declared by that gentleman to be utterly false, and that it had its origin in malice. So far from colluding with Governor Smith in order to depreciate the scrip ... a personal ... at a ... by the Alabama Legislature, taking the control of the scrip out of the hands of the Governor, and fixing a limit ... below which ... should not be sold. ... the ... Public Lands, of which he was a member, an amendment to the pending bill, providing that no State shall hereafter sell its scrip at less than 75 cents per acre, and he suggested to Secretary Cox that the scrip be not ... until legally applied for by the authorities of Alabama, in order that the foregoing protecting legislation might be had.

ILLINOIS.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting in Metamora, Woodford County, in Favor of Removing the State Capital.

METAMORA, Ill., March 31.—Pursuant to call, the citizens of Woodford County met at the Court House, in Metamora, on Thursday evening, March 30, 1871, and organized by electing F. Bahman, Chairman, and S. S. Page, Secretary.

Moved and carried that the Chair appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the removal of the State capital to Peoria.

The Chair appointed G. H. Kettelle, T. L. Fowler, J. F. Bal, G. H. Whitmire, and Gilbert Egleston ... committee.

After consultation, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, amid great applause:

WHEREAS, The city of Peoria has proposed to donate a suitable site ... less than ten acres ... the erection of the building thereon ... and ...

WHEREAS, A great swindle has been perpetrated on the taxpayers of the State of Illinois by the ... in the building of the same ... unlimited and unknown quantity of ground ... exorbitant charges made for additional property necessary for the completion of said Capitol building; and

WHEREAS, The city of Springfield is inaccessible, and a notorious "mud-hole," and an unfit place for the capital of the great State of Illinois; therefore, be it

Resolved by the citizens of Woodford County, State of Illinois, That the proposed change of the capital of the State of Illinois from the city of Springfield to the city of Peoria meets our hearty approval.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature be requested to use their best endeavors, by their votes or otherwise, in carrying out the proposed change, and they are hereby requested to vote against any appropriation to complete the Capitol building now in course of erection in the city of Springfield until the people decide the location of the State Capitol either at the city of Peoria or the city of Springfield.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the matter of relocation of the State capital at Peoria should be submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and that our Senators and Representatives be requested and instructed to vote for a bill submitting the question to the people of the State for their final determination.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Peoria, Chicago, and all the county papers for publication, and also to send copies of the same to our State Senators and Representatives.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

F. BAHMAN, Chairman.

S. S. PAGE, Secretary.

Shooting Affray at Peoria—Capital-Removing Peorians off for Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 2.—A shooting affray occurred in a house of ill-fame, known as the St. Charles saloon, last night, in which a man named Tom Prosser was ... and badly wounded by a young man of this city, named Ed. Dorst. The affair grew out of a quarrel over a woman. Dorst has been arrested.

Dorst has nobly left here this morning for Springfield ... to push the capital question along.

OHIO.

The Royce Divorce Case at Mansfield—Temperance Gathering—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, April 2.—The famous Royce divorce case has just been before the Court of Common Pleas here. Royce did not appear, and counsel agreed that the motion to set aside a former decree of divorce, alimony, &c., might be sustained, and the case immediately tried on its merits, in order that Royce might have time to appeal if he desired. The case was then tried on its merits, or rather, by an arrangement of the counsel, the Court regarded it as tried, and the same decree entered as before, giving plaintiff divorce, custody of children, and $10,000 alimony. The probabilities are that this ends the case, as it is thought that Royce will not press an appeal.

A fire occurred yesterday morning, which destroyed the stable of Rev. M. J. Firy, and injured his house to some extent. Four or five hundred dollars will cover the loss.

A large union temperance meeting of all the churches was held this afternoon. The feature of the meeting was the singing of temperance songs, by several hundred school children. Addresses were made by L. B. Matson, A. T. Grimes, W. S. Hickox, and Rev. D. Hall. Over 1,200 persons have joined the cold water army.

There is considerable political excitement over the municipal election to be held to-morrow and a heavy vote will be polled. The Democracy have made superhuman efforts to heal their differences, and it is now thought they will elect the most of their ticket.

Eight Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The boiler in Uriah Mc... ... Call's Landing, Brown County, exploded yesterday, greatly damaging the building, and killing six persons and wounding many others, two of whom have since died. The killed are John ... Coy, Jr., member of a firm at Hamilton, O.; ... Severs, ... A. Arthevy, James ... J. Powns; J. D. Thompson, ... The wounded are ... J. Henderson, severely scalded; C. Rogers, badly hurt in the abdomen; J. K. Poinard, hip fractured; J. Ellis, slightly scalded; L. Walton, left thigh broken; J. Ruffy, severely hurt; ... Knox, seriously. Loss on building about $... Cause not ascertained. Among rumors ... that a number of the hands had been ... running ... for two days. The ... running day and night, Sunday ...

Railroad Election.

CINCINNATI, O., April 2.—The following officers have been elected for the Cincinnati and Muskingum Railroad. President, ... Vice President, E. H. Babin; Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. Tetell; Attorney, Judge M. C. Debretes; Executive Committee, A. T. Goshorn, Jos. ... Gleim, F. F. Lane.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Capital Removal and River Improvement Bills.

The Elements at Work on Them.

Dixon's Sewerage Bill as it Passed the House.

Passage of the Cook County Judges' Salary Bill.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, April 1.—Mr. King, of Jersey, took the same line charging that it was an attempt to put up salaries, and alleging that the Committee on Fees and Salaries, of which King, of Cook, was Chairman, had delayed making any report on the subject of salaries of the Circuit Judges. This King denied, and pointed to the report which had been made long before from his committee, and also, while denying any desire to fix the salaries of the Judges in other counties, claimed the right to fix it in his own. Messrs. Root and Waite stated that the delegation was almost unanimous for $1,000, and that sum was necessary in Chicago. Some members had been ... Brief ... minutes before, that, charging some of the Cook County men with betraying the River Improvement, threatened to vote against the Judges' bill, and every other measure. When the time came to vote, however, they had changed their mind, and it was well for the Judges that they did so, for it was only by persistent running around, by begging for changes of votes, and by lengthening the call of the roll from ten minutes to nearly half an hour, the Peoria men had, on the preceding evening, wrathful at what they looked on as their betrayal, determined that they would knife every Cook County measure; but when the roll was called they were ... for a moment, and cast their votes for them with Peoria.

CAPITAL REMOVAL AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILLS.

The capital removal seems to come first, and the River next. Now the desire is to throw ... the two bills ... [partly illegible]

... The past history will be ... into, and all conceivable charges which have at any time been heard here will be publicly made, and there will be an exceedingly unpleasant time. It is admitted by the men from Cook County that the ... will have to secure anything, and after frittering away so many chances and wasting their great strength and opportunities in domestic feuds, it is useless to expect anything from them. The only way to save the River bill now is for them to put a similar amendment on the State House bill, and send both to the Senate, which can be made to non-concur, and then they will come back to the House, where the thing can be tried again.

PENITENTIARY.

Nothing further has been done with the Penitentiary, and important bills on that subject still remain unacted on. ...

THE SENATE

did very little after getting through with the Eminent Domain bill ... them, and they adjourned over the afternoon.

Springfield people are delighted at the progress of their bill, ... to the people, ... be beaten were it to go before the people.

THE HOUSE.

The House met this morning in a restless and turbulent state. [illegible]

... Mr. Turner moved to lay the amendment on the table, and it was lost—yeas, 41; nays, 56. This result having settled the matter, Mr. Turner moved to print the amendment, and make it the special order for Wednesday, but that would not do, and the previous question was ordered, and the amendment adopted—yeas, 75; nays, 50—as follows:

[illegible]

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Dixon, was then passed:

The following is Mr. Dixon's Sewerage bill as it passed the House:

A BILL for an act concerning all cities of this State which do, or hereafter may, contain thirty thousand inhabitants and over, and concerning all cities that ... to enable them to levy taxes for sewerage and water purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly*, That the legislative authority of any city which now has or may hereafter have a population of thirty thousand or over [illegible]

SEC. 4. This law shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE CAPITAL APPROPRIATION.

A caucus of the friends of Peoria was largely attended this evening, and a line of action decided upon. There was a determination to force the matter to a decision next week, and seventy-seven members are counted as friends of Peoria. They expect to defeat the appropriation, and possibly to submit the question of removal to Peoria to the people.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Turner then moved to take up the River bill, the question being on Morrison, of Monroe's, amendment, to which Turner offered an amendment. ... majority of votes ... majority of all the votes cast at the ... election for State officers. Adopted. Barnes ... to the amendment ... submission to the people ... opposed ... to the people, thinking it ... constituents in reference to every important matter. Mr. Koerner followed, ... amendment, and succeeded in delivering his speech against the bill on this side ... He declined to express himself as being in favor of also submitting the State House appropriation to the popular vote.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 1.

The following bills were passed: To affix the Eighth, Tenth, and Twenty-second Judicial Circuits ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. CLOUD, of Morgan, moved that the House take up the bill for making an appropriation of $... for rebuilding the south wing of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and read it a third time.

Mr. MINOR moved to lay upon the table the amendment of Mr. Morrissey. The yeas and nays were taken, resulting: yeas, 35; nays, 78.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved the adoption of the amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 75; nays, 31.

On motion of Mr. TURNER, the bill was ordered to a third reading, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought that the House ought to wait an examination of Perry Springs for the location of the institution.

The Appropriation bill was read a third time.

Mr. EDGECOMB objected to spending the people's money at Jacksonville when there was an insufficient supply of water.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, had understood that ...

Mr. HEAFIELD thought the proposed building would cost all that the bill called for.

The roll was call, and the bill passed—19 to 11.

DOWN ON VISITORS.

Mr. CUMMINGS called upon the Speaker to exclude from the floor of the House hereafter all visitors.

SEWERAGE.

Mr. DIXON called up his bill for a mill tax for sewerage purposes in Chicago. It was read a third time and passed.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. TURNER moved an amendment to the River Improvement bill offered by Mr. Morrison, ... to the effect that the bill be decided by a majority vote of the people.

The Clerk read the amendment offered by Mr. Morrison.

The amendment to the amendment was ...

Mr. HAINES opposed the submission of the bill to the people. The Representatives ought to take the responsibility of acting. They were sent there for that purpose.

Mr. HOMNER controverted Mr. Haines' speech of yesterday, and was proud of Chicago. ...

Mr. TURNER read from the constitution, showing that it applied to the canal alone, and stated that the canal would not have been passed in that convention if the Illinois River had not been left out.

JUDGES OF COOK COUNTY.

The House took up the bill for giving additional compensation to the Judges of Cook County Court.

Mr. NORTH opposed the bill.

Mr. KING, of Cook, and Mr. SPRINGER favored its passage, and, after some further debate, the bill was passed, and the House adjourned until Monday.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special says Governor Alcorn, in a message to the Legislature, to-day, says: "Rewards for the detection of men engaged in outrages perpetrated by what is called Ku-Klux, in any county, shall, when paid by the Executive, be made a special tax upon that county, with the right to charge the same upon the ..." He asks authority to organize and call into the field a cavalry regiment of picked men, for operating ... be levied as a special tax on the county to which they have been called by the appearance of masked assassins. With this power, tax payers who shall dare tolerate by their sympathies the performances of the Ku-Klux will soon find out that such toleration will cost them heavily in penal taxes. While leaving nothing undone to repress violence, it is our solemn duty to see that we leave nothing undone to remove all possible grounds for the provocation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Legislative Investigating Committee on the State constabulary have requested Chief Constable Jones to return the liquors seized Thursday, the act being considered a violation of the ... summoned before the committee.

WISCONSIN.

Horrible Murder and Suicide Near Milwaukee—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Rumors were floating about the city, yesterday, of a double murder in the town of Granville, in this county. Being the 1st of April, they were at first looked upon as a hoax, but full particulars having been procured makes it one of the most horrible murders and suicides that have happened in the city for a year. It appears that Mr. Schoen had enjoyed the friendship of ... and the unfortunate ... a man named ... Schoen ... having ... and ... attempting to do so with the murder of one, cannot be told, but yesterday Mrs. Schoen was found with her throat cut. In the same room hung her husband, and on a table lay a note signed "Peter Schoen," confessing to the murder, but without giving the cause, which will now remain a mystery. Some ... it to insanity, and others to the forgery affair.

The Democrats have renominated Jas. Phillips, for Mayor; J. W. Hurdhausen, for Treasurer; Jeremiah Quinn, Comptroller, and R. G. Flynn, City Attorney. The two latter are on the citizens' ticket.

INDIANA.

Stabbing and Shooting Affrays—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—On Saturday evening a young man named Stewart stabbed a father and son named Kunkle, cutting the throat of the former seriously but not fatally. Cause, whisky.

The Lindley forgeries, which came to light on Friday last, were all perpetrated nearly a year ago, and it is believed Lindley has been getting money on forged papers for years.

The Republicans are making arrangements for a vigorous campaign in this city at the municipal election in May.

Hon. Samuel L. Rugg, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 28th ultimo. He was elected in the year's 1856 and 1863 to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State.

There was a row in a saloon in Germantown late to-night, during which, a ruffian named Biggs shot a man named Snyder, and it is believed fatally.

MICHIGAN.

Death of Ex-Senator Jacob M. Howard at Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 2.—Hon. Jacob M. Howard expired this morning, at 7 o'clock, having never rallied from the unconscious condition into which he passed at the moment of his attack on Friday last. His age was 66. His decease has produced a profound impression in this community, and it is everywhere felt that Michigan has lost one of the most eminent and distinguished of her citizens. He leaves five children, two of whom were with him, one was in Chicago, and two were in Minnesota. His funeral will await the coming of the latter, and is not likely to take place till the latter part of this week.

THE WEST.

Hotels Burned in Omaha—Railroad Items—Rush for the Utah Silver Mines.

OMAHA, April 1.—A fire last night consumed the St. James and St. Nicholas hotels, and several other wooden buildings. Loss about $20,000.

The Midland Pacific Railroad is completed and accepted forty miles west from Nebraska city. It will be finished to Lincoln, Nebraska, in twenty days.

The rush of miners to the mines in the neighborhood of Salt Lake city continues. About two tons of bullion are sent from there daily, besides about twenty carloads of ore for reduction at other points. There has been a great deal of snow in the mountains, and it has not melted away sufficiently yet to work to advantage.

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

CHICAGO, April 2—11 p. m.—The following is the daily meteorological bulletin of the War Department for the benefit of commerce:

[illegible]

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 7:30 p. m.—The rising barometer and clearing-up weather which were reported on Saturday evening in the Lower Mississippi Valley spread, last night, rapidly north and eastward. Clear or light rains were experienced along the Atlantic coast, with snow in the extreme east. The weather this morning was clear in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and still continues so, but with a falling barometer and fresh southeast wind. The clearing up weather in the middle and east Atlantic and lower lakes is now succeeded by clouds and falling barometer. A heavy fall in the barometer is reported on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that stormy weather, with high winds, will be felt on Lake Michigan, threatening weather on the lower lakes and in the Mississippi Valley, and partially cloudy weather and fresh winds on the gulf and Atlantic coasts.

JEFF DAVIS.

More About His Speech in Selma—The Cause of the Rebellion Not One of the Dead Issues with Him.

We find in the Selma (Ala.) *Press* of Saturday last a more complete account of the reception given Jefferson Davis, in that city, than was contained in the Democratic papers ... The *Press*, which ... describes the affair and ... Davis' speech thus:

"Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of a Memphis insurance company, arrived in this city on Monday night, from Montgomery. On Monday he received many calls, and in the evening he held quite a levee in the parlor of Keipp's Hotel, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. About 11 o'clock a brass band appeared on Alabama street, in front of the hotel, accompanied by a crowd of two or three hundred people. The band discoursed "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and on the cessation of the music, loud calls were made for "Davis," "Davis." In answer to the call the Chief of the fallen Confederacy appeared on the balcony, and addressed the crowd for about ten minutes in a strain of ... He ... in a ... people of Alabama. He had always loved him, and now felt that he could rest in ..."

... In his brief speech in this city on Monday night last Jefferson Davis reiterated his faith in the doctrine of State sovereignty, and asserted his belief in its ultimate triumph. This is the first occasion on which we have any knowledge that Mr. Davis has in public touched upon the ... questions ... that ... The country. It must be that the recent elections in New Hampshire, the native State of his friend Pierce, produced an unusual degree of exultation in his mind. It may be that the expectation of a Democratic success in the Presidential contest of 1872 has encouraged and confirmed the conviction ... of the ultimate triumph of State sovereignty. It is well that the people all over the country should know that, so distinguished a champion of State sovereignty as Jefferson Davis has not given up hope of the ultimate triumph of that cause. ... Now the chief who championed it, and who ... to the conclusion of ... portion of the Northern press and people which has been led to believe that the cause of the rebellion is a 'dead issue' in the minds of leading men at the South."

THE BOSTON LIQUOR SEIZURES.

Excitement in the Legislature—Proposed Suspension of the State Constabulary Force.

BOSTON, March 31.

Seldom has there been so much excitement in Boston, for the Legislature, as has prevailed since yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the seizure of $15,000 worth of liquor from the wholesale firm of Ralph Smith & Co., which had been active in promoting the present investigation of the State Police, and another seizure at the store of one of the witnesses who testified against the State police on Wednesday, and was the most damaging witness that has been called. It was claimed that the Chief Constable made the seizure in a vindictive spirit; but he denies the statement, and states that preparations for these seizures were made several weeks ago, and it was in the natural order of events in executing the law. The seizures were discussed in all circles, and naturally came, to-day, before the Legislative Committee, which is investigating the charges of corruption, the question being whether the special act for the protection of witnesses had not been violated. Senator Fox, Chairman of the committee, said that if the investigation could not be carried on under the special act covering the prosecution of witnesses the committee would either hold private sessions, or ask the Legislature to suspend temporarily the State police.

Mr. Somerby, counsel for Major Jones, the Chief Constable, said the law passed for the protection of witnesses was ample. In regard to the recent seizures, he held that Major Jones was only doing his duty. Men who were breaking the law do not want to come here to testify for fear the law may overtake them, and such a man deserves to be overtaken by the law, because he is defying the law, and is afraid the law will affect him. The burglar would make a similar excuse.

Mr. Carpenter, counsel for prosecution, said the question was not whether the law should be enforced or not, or whether the law should be enforced, as it has not been in past years, by terrorism. There has been a different enforcement of the law since this investigation commenced. Persons are now singled out. The 1,000 seizures in Suffolk County, last year, did not average twelve gallons each, and was enforced to an extent only sufficient to satisfy public opinion. The seizure of a pint of liquor, and making a great expense, instead of large seizures, was severely criticised. He wanted to know why 15,000 gallons had been seized now. It was for intimidation, and nothing else. The hearing then proceeded.

The matter came up in the Legislature this afternoon, the galleries and lobbies being crowded by spectators. Bills to suspend the State police force for sixty days were introduced in both branches, under a suspension of the rules. Some of the Senators and Representatives favored the immediate passage of the bills, and claimed that the Chief Constable had acted vindictively and revengefully, and had insulted the Legislature, which had passed a law to protect witnesses. Others thought the evidence not clear, and urged an investigation by the Judiciary Committee, to which committee the bills were finally referred in both branches. If the charge is sustained, the bill will pass. It is doubtful if it will be sustained, but the general belief among supporters of the force is that a grave mistake has been made.

Earthquake Felt in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—At twelve and a half minutes to 8 o'clock a sharp shock of earthquake occurred here, shaking buildings heavily. A second shock occurred five seconds later. No damage was done.

Kentucky City Elections.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Danville and Harrodsburg, Ky., city elections resulted in favor of the Republicans, the former by 72 majority, and the latter by 38.

Clock Factory Burned.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The Gilbert Clock Company's entire works, in Winsted, were burned this afternoon. Loss $60,000; insured for $30,000.

Snow at the East.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2.—Four inches of snow fell last night, but most of it melted to-day.

DIED.

LYNCH—In this city, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Bridget Lynch, aged 69 years.

Funeral from her residence, 35 West Pierson-st., on Monday, April 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., in carriages, to Calvary Cemetery.

New Orleans papers please copy.

VAN INWAGEN—In this city, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, Richie, eldest child of James and Mary Van Inwagen, aged 18 years.

Funeral to-day, from residence, No. 148 Warren-av., at 1 o'clock.

McLEAN—On Sunday, April 2, at the residence of her husband, No. 26 Park avenue, Myrtilla Baird, wife of Hon. James R. McLean, aged 35 years, 2 months, and 21 days.

The remains will leave Chicago, via the Fort Wayne road, on Monday, at 9 p. m., for Ashland, Ohio, where the funeral will take place on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

GRAIN BAGS.

GRAIN BAGS.

STARK A, ONTARIO A, LEWISTON A, AMERICAN A, Burlap and Gunny Bags. And Bags of all kinds, on hand, and at lowest rates.

HART, ASTEN & CO, 183 South Water-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO Lead and Oil Works, (Established 1854—burnt and rebuilt in 1859). MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding. All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.

OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

TOILETINE.

TOILETINE IS SOLD ONLY BY THE TRADE. NO AGENTS EMPLOYED IN SELLING. De LaBANTA.

STORAGE.

STORAGE. Firms desiring first-class storage can be accommodated at my warehouse, 128 South Water-st., at popular rates. C. M. THIELKER. Seeds, Dried Fruit, and General Commission.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights. Stated conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on K. T. Order. By order. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic. ... LODGE, No. 160—Members of Masonic ... this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ST. JOHN, Secretary. J. S. CHURCH, W. M.

Masonic. Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Special convocation this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the R. A. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic. Corinthian Chapter No. 69 R. A. M., special convocation this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. 118 & 120 State-st., Are selling Black Silks, from lowest to highest grades, cheaper than any house in the city. Our heavy black Gros Grain, at $1.25, is all silk, and the cheapest goods in the country. We are still Selling "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," and other makes of first-class BLACK SILKS under the Market. Large Lines of CHEAP FANCY SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, and other goods for Spring Suits, at 75 cts., $1, and upward.

VINEGAR.

CAUTION! A CARD.

To guard against imitation, I have branded the words "TRADE MARK" in black, before on the head of my different brands of Vinegar, and I hereby caution all persons against imitating my brands, or other ... for the purpose of selling their own articles. ... the law all who infringe upon the same. My celebrated old "GREEN BRAND" of Pure Cider Vinegar will, of course, retain its old and well-known brand with the words "TRADE MARK" at the head, and my SUPERB and UNRIVALLED article of "WHITE WINE VINEGAR" will be the "RED, WHITE AND BLUE" brand, while ... the words "TRADE MARK" at the head. My Double Vinegar is branded red with black letters.

On account of the increased demand for my Vinegar, merchants will oblige me by sending their orders from five to ten days in advance.

To housekeepers and all others who wish to use a superior article of Vinegar, I beg leave to say that I warrant all my Vinegar to be ENTIRELY PURE, PALATABLE AND WHOLESOME. ... and to PRESERVE PICKLES FOR YEARS. ... I am enabled to not only give a BETTER AND STRONGER, but also a CHEAPER ARTICLE to the public than any other manufacturer.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, Proprietor Chicago Vinegar Works, 339 and 341 State-st., Chicago.

SPRING GOODS.

Spring Goods. We are receiving, daily, some of the most beautiful Goods ever brought to this market, and offer at very attractive prices. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 110 & 112 STATE-ST. Opening on Thursday, April 6.

PIANOS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANO FORTES. *Twenty-five Years Established.* 75 First Premiums Have been awarded to Hallet, Davis & Co. for BEST PIANOS. 15,000 Have Been Sold and are now in Use.

Particular attention is called to their NEW SCALE Orchestral, Grand, Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, with 7⅓ octaves, and Agraffe attachment. Twenty-one different styles, prices from $400 to $1,500. N. B.—100 New Pianos and Organs to rent. Pianos sold on time, by paying part down, and the balance in monthly payments.

W. W. KIMBALL, 30 Washington-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON, CARPENTERS & BUILDERS, AND GENERAL JOBBERS. All kinds of store and office work, and alterations on buildings promptly attended to. Shop and office, Rear 117 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ROBERT GREER, Insurance Broker, 90 LaSalle-st. Heavy commercial and manufacturing lines ... placed with despatch, at current rates. Refer to the Underwriters of Chicago.

Keep Goods Warranted PREMIUM MUSTARD MILLS 14, 16, and 18 Leonard-st., New York. LOWEST PRICES OF ALL.

GARDEN SEEDS.

"Figs do not Grow on Thistles." Why buy your seeds at a grocery store, when most frequently such prove failures, or else come up something different from what they purport to be? Go to a regular seed firm who have a reputation at stake, and who guarantee what they sell to be as they represent. Landreths' Garden Seeds never fail or prove untrue to name. The principal market gardeners in the Union, who derive their living from vegetable raising, and to whom a failure of seed is a loss of thousands of dollars, sow only these seeds. CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, 156 Randolph-st., Opposite Briggs House. Northwestern Depot for sale of Landreths' Warranted Garden Seeds.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. Wm. W. STRONG, 263 Randolph-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM OF RACINE COLLEGE Will open April 13; to continue until July 13. For admission apply to REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

PAPER COLLARS.

"ZIP." NEW PAPER COLLAR—CHEAP! Dealers call and see it before you buy, and save your money. SARATOGA COLLAR CO., 269 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FARMERS' BOILERS, CAULDRONS, Sugar Kettles, Cooking Stoves, MANUFACTURED BY J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 100 Michigan-av. Catalogues and Price Lists furnished dealers on application.

EVERGREENS. 20,000 Arborvitæ, very fine and bushy, from 3 to 5 feet high. For sale very cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. F. P. GOODS, Cor. Racine and Fullerton-ave.

PRESSED HAY. 1,000 tons choice upland prairie hay, arriving daily, for sale, in lots to suit, at lowest market rates; from presses, and every bale warranted. M. L. FISHER, 47 South Market-st.

Bankrupt Sale Of the boots at 123 Monroe-st. (Temple Parmer Building), commencing April 3, 1871. Will be sold at great bargains.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. Important Circular. Subscriptions Now Open—Certificates Ready.

[illegible]

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

TO RENT.

TO RENT IN THE FIRE PROOF Tribune Building, DESIRABLE STORES AND OFFICES. APPLY TO WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st., OR AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO RENT. In Open Board Building, 143 and 145 Madison-st., several PLEASANT OFFICES, easy of access by patent elevator, and cheap. One LARGE BASEMENT ROOM, suitable for manufacturing. One RESTAURANT or DINING HALL. Two SPLENDID STORES, plate glass show windows. Apply to GEORGE G. POPE, Room No. 7 Open Board Building.

TO RENT. The first-class four-story and basement brick store, ... for a term of years at ... and will be suitably supplied with an office and hoisting apparatus. Also, the four-story and basement store, No. 184 Lake-st. F. GEDDES, Room 7, No. 45 South Clark-st.

To Rent—Warehouse. At one of the best grain points in the Northwest; ... miles from Chicago; capacity, 50,000 to 60,000 bushels; ... in perfect order. For particulars apply at 215 South Water-st.

MAYWOOD.

OFFICE OF THE Maywood Co., No. 15 Methodist Church Block, Corner Clark & Washington-sts., Chicago.

Parties buying stock in the Maywood Company invest at the first cost of the land—about $150 per acre—and improvements. For example: The Shares are $1,000 each, and you get on each share $1,000 of land, which is deeded to you INDIVIDUALLY, besides your stock in the Company. Parties who do not wish to buy stock can buy land alone, and have five years to pay for it, at 7 3-10 per cent interest, and need pay nothing but annual interest till the end of the five years, but must build a house to cost not less than $2,500, within two years. This Company sell no land without having it built upon. THE MAYWOOD CO.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES OF RICHMOND PRINTS. LADIES ABOUT BUYING THEIR SPRING CALICOES, WILL FIND THE LATEST AND MOST TASTEFUL DESIGNS IN THESE STANDARD GOODS. ASK FOR THE RICHMOND PRINTS.

REAL ESTATE.

$7,500. Beautiful Brick Residence FOR SALE IN HIGHLAND PARK. One of the MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENIENT HOMES in all respects in the region; ... rooms beside bath room, ... closets, ... pantries, laundry, ... Terms to suit. Apply to J. O. DEAN, Agent, ... Washington-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN. A first class marble front residence, with a good brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., is offered for a few days only, with or without furniture, at a splendid bargain. ... Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

STOVES.

STEWART'S NEW IMPROVED COOKING STOVE, With Dumping Grate and Large Oven. PALACE RANGES. These are the latest improved and best goods of the kind in the market. A very large assortment of new and desirable spring and summer goods for housekeepers at very low prices. A splendid line of Brushes, Brooms, and staple goods for housekeeping. DALTON & CO., ... Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ADDRESS H. ROWELL, Joliet, Ill., if you intend to establish any kind of manufacture in the West, and he will post you up in just what you wish to know, free of charge.

Notice to Vessel Owners. A meeting will be held at the Lumber Exchange Rooms, corner South Water and Franklin-sts., on Monday, April 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider the proposed Tug Association. ... should all be present. T. T. PARKER, ... A. G. VAN SCHAICK, PETER TAYLOR.

TO LUMBER DEALERS. As the undersigned design going out of the "yard trade," they invite the attention of dealers to their stock of lumber on their yard on the C. B. & Q. slip, which will be offered at reduced rates. C. MEARS & CO., No. 2 Market-st.

GARDENING.

"A FEW HINTS ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING IN THE WEST." By H. W. S. CLEVELAND. "THE RELATION OF ENGINEERING TO LANDSCAPE GARDENING." By W. M. R. FRENCH. The above Essays, comprised in a small pamphlet, will be sent gratuitously ... CLEVELAND & FRENCH, 13 and 14 Shepard Building, Chicago.

Chicago Business Directory.

Names, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut this List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly First-Class.

Advertising Agents. COOK, COBURN & CO. ... H. H. CHANDLER, General Agent, 104 Madison-st. HUDSON, KERRY & OSTRANDER ...

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers. FURST & BRADLEY, 50 to 66 North Jefferson-st.

Agricultural Warehouses. H. A. TILTON & CO. 90 Lake-st.

Apothecaries and Chemists. BLISS & SHARP ... BUCK & RAYNER ...

Artists' and Painters' Materials. JEVNE & ALMINI ... C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO. ...

Attorneys and Counsellors. I. G. BRAINARD ...

Awnings, Tents, &c. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. ...

Banking. C. J. FOLLANSBEE & SON ...

Bedding Manufacturers. W. H. WHITEHEAD ... MUNSON & CO. ...

Belting and Rubber Goods. HAZLOUR & WHEELER ...

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale). DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS ... C. M. HENDERSON & CO. ...

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail). BULLOCK BROS. ...

Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers. THE WESTERN NEWS CO. ...

Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery. CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE ... J. W. MIDDLETON ... POTTER & POTTER ... RAND, McNALLY & CO. ...

Book Binders' Stock, &c. CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE ...

Boys' Clothing. JOHN H. DICKSON ...

Brass Founders. WESTERN BRASS METAL CO. ...

Brokers. JOHN AMES & CO. ...

Buildings Raised and Moved. E. F. BOSLEY, 113 West Washington-st.

Carriages. BRADLEY & SMITH ... THOMAS H. BROWN ... COAN & TEN BROEKE M'F'G CO. ... H. D. HILL ... HENRY WILLETS ...

Chromos, Engravings, and Frames. CHAS. F. COGGESHALL ... SAMMONS, CLARK & CO. ...

Clocks, &c. AMERICAN CLOCK CO. ... WATERBURY CLOCK CO. ...

Clothing, &c. EDWARDS, ELLIOTT & CO. ... CHARLES H. GODFREY & CO. ... H. H. HUSTED ...

Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale). KETCHUM & MARTIN ... S. R. PARKHURST ...

Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail). IRA P. BOWEN & CO. ... BURLEY & TYRRELL ... EATON & BROWN ... A. PICK ...

Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale). JOHNSON & ABBEY ...

Coach and Saddlery Hardware. HAYDEN & KAY ...

Coal, Hard and Soft. MINER T. AMES & CO. ... E. HOLBROOK ...

Druggists (Wholesale). E. BURNHAM & SON ... FULLER, FINCH & FULLER ... HURLBUT & EDSALL ... LORD & SMITH ... ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI ... VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID ...

Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale). T. R. HOLDEN ...

Dry Goods (Wholesale). BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW ... CARSON, PIRIE & CO. ... JOHN V. FARWELL & CO. ...

Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail). J. B. SHAY ...

Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale). D. W. & A. KEITH & CO. ...

Farm Tools. ATWATER & CO. ...

Farm and Freight Wagons. BISHOP & PRINDLE ...

File Manufacturers. CHICAGO FILE WORKS ...

Fire Extinguishers. THE BABCOCK ...

Furs, Hats, Caps, &c. (Retail). BARRETT & HAMMOND ...

General Commission Merchants. UNDERWOOD & CO. ...

Gun Powder. HAZARD POWDER CO. ...

Fire Insurance. PUTNAM FIRE INS. CO. ...

Furniture. J. DUNBAUGH ... E. S. CARTER & CO. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON ... WM. W. STRONG ...

Groceries, Wines, &c. JAMES D. HODGES ...

Glass Shades and Wax Materials. WEST & CO. ...

Guns and Sporting Goods. E. E. EATON ... FOLSOM BROTHERS ... JAMES H. FOSTER & CO. ...

Hosiery, Notions, &c. (Wholesale). SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO. ...

Hardware, &c. (Wholesale). WM. BLAIR & CO. ... EDWIN HUNT & SONS ... MARKLEY, ALLING & CO. ... MILLER BROS. & KEEP ... SEEBERGER & BREAKEY ...

Hardwood Lumber. HENRY B. HOLDEN ...

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery. KEITH BROTHERS ...

Hot Air Furnaces. W. W. LESTER & SON ... PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO. ...

House Furnishing Goods. J. C. CONSTANT & CO. ...

Horse Nails Manufactory. S. W. BORNE & CO. ...

Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale). HALL, KIMBARK & CO. ... KIRK, COLEMAN & CO. ...

Leather, Findings, &c. FAGE, BRO. & CO. ...

Loan and Real Estate Agents. BAIRD & BRADLEY ... D. G. HAMILTON & CO. ... CHARLES E. HOLMES ... HUBBARD & JACKSON ... WM. D. KERFOOT & CO. ... SAMPSON & DREW ... H. O. MOREY ...

Life Insurance. CHARTER OAK ... CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE ... MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y. ...

Looking Glasses, Frames, Etc. H. A. FOSTER ... W. T. NOBLE & CO. ...

Machinery, &c. J. A. FAY & CO. ...

Marble and Granite Works. JACOB L. SCHUREMAN ...

Mantels (Slate and Marble). KNAPP, VOWELL & CO. ...

Map Publishers. RUFUS BLANCHARD ... GEO. F. CRAM & CO. ...

Organs and Melodeons. W. W. KIMBALL ... GEO. A. PRINCE & CO. ...

Oils, Paints, Colors, &c. CHASE, HANFORD & CO. ... LEWIS, LEACH & CO. ... PAGE & SPRAGUE ...

Oil Cans. HOTT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS ...

Paper Boxes. D. P. BARNETT & CO. ... RITCHIE & DUCK ... HENRY SCHULTZ ...

Paper Manufacturers. BRADNER, SMITH & CO. ... CLEVELAND PAPER CO. ... CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE ... LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO. ...

Saws with Patent Inserted Teeth. E. W. SPAULDING & BROS. ...

Pianos, Music, &c. J. BAUER & CO. ... W. W. KIMBALL ...

Picture Frames and Mouldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO. ...

Pumps, Gas Pipe, and Supply Hardware. W. W. AUSTIN & CO. ...

Real Estate Agents. D. COLE & SON ... J. H. REES & CO. ...

Registers and Ventilators. RANGE BROTHERS ...

Safes, Locks, &c. S. H. HARRIS ... PRATT & COVERT ... J. M. THEWILLIGER ...

Salt, Cement, and Stucco. HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER ...

Scale Manufacturers. CHICAGO SCALE CO. ... FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. ... FORSYTH'S SCALE WORKS ...

School and Office Furniture. A. H. ANDREWS & CO. ... HENRY M. SHERWOOD ...

Sewing Machines. ETNA ... GROVER & BAKER ... THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. ... WHEELER & WILSON ...

Show Cases (New Styles). D. BARCLAY ...

Soapstone Stoves, &c. ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO. ...

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges. BARGE BROTHERS ... FULLER, WARREN & CO. ... PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO. ...

Steam Engines, &c. AMES' ENGINES ... RICHARDS' ENGINES ...

Stoves, Hardware, Etc. J. J. SQUIER ...

Teas (Wholesale). E. SHERWOOD & CO. ...

Twines, Cordage, &c. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. ...

Vinegar Works. C. G. E. PRUSSING ...

Watch Materials (Wholesale). KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD ...

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale). COGSWELL, WEBER & CO. ... HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO. ... NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO. ... STARR & ALLEN ... W. D. & A. E. NASON ...

Wines, Liquors, &c. (Wholesale). GROMMES & ULLRICH ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PUBLIC SALE OF AN Established Business. Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, at ... o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, April 26, 1871, THE CINCINNATI TIMES DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS AND JOB Printing Office, Established for More than 30 Years.

The TIMES is ... OVER 60,000 COPIES ... 1 Six-Cylinder Hoe Rotary Press, 1 Four-Cylinder Hoe Rotary Press, 1 Adams Press, 3 Drum Cylinder Hoe Presses, 1 Drum-Cylinder Taylor Press, 1 Cottrell & Babcock Four-Roller Press, 2 Gordon Jobbers. ... C. W. STARBUCK & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT. Rip-Rap Dams and River Excavation.

[illegible]

... Major Engineers and Brevet Colonel. March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1871.

[illegible]

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. PALMER, FULLER & CO., Wholesale manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c. Have removed to their new works, Corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts., Chicago.

JEWELRY.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! Great inducements to purchasers of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. AUTTLER'S, 168 South Clark-st. Particular attention given to repairing watches and jewelry. Jewels reset in the best style.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

ATTENTION Is called to our large stock of Waltham Watches, And we submit the following reasons why they should be preferred to all others: ... BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLINS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 118 & 120 State-st., HAVE OPENED LARGE LINES OF PIM'S IRISH POPLINS, RICH LYONS ROLL POPLINS, And other Fabrics, in the newest and most elegant shades, and at very low prices.

SEWING MACHINES.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS Have been made during the past few months in the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. Buy it, because it will do better work, in one-fourth less time, than any lock-stitch machine, and because, as recently improved, it is much easier learned than any other. No change of tension necessary in sewing different thicknesses, and, while it runs almost perfectly silent, it has nearly double its former power. *Over 100,000 more Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machines have been sold than of any other make.* ARTHUR FARRAR & CO., 106 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS. Steam Semi-Weekly to and from New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and ... F. C. BROWN, Agent ...

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$823,000 In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Gift Co. EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By J. K. PORTER & CO. LARGE AND VALUABLE ESTATE. On Sargent's Wharf, BOSTON, Mass., known as the ... Wharf, ... on MONDAY, April ..., at 12 o'clock [illegible]

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the married or those about to marry, ... Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate. ...

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD. ROOT AND PLANT ... DR. HENRY'S ...

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILWAY. CLEVELAND, O., March 24, 1871. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed April 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., and opened May 4th. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Government Sale. Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Monday, May 1, 1871, the following buildings on the Reservation of Fort Snelling, Minn., [illegible] J. H. MORRIS, 1st Lieut. 20th Inf., A. A. Q. M.

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MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

THE NEW RAILWAY ACTS.

We print the bills which have passed the Legislature to regulate the rates for the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State. They have yet to be approved by the Governor.

The bill establishing a maximum rate for the transportation of passengers divides the railroads into several classes, according to their gross annual earnings per mile, thus:

"Class A shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be $10,000 or more," and may charge each passenger not more than 2½ cents per mile. The gross earnings contemplated by this section include, we suppose, the total earnings of the road from freight, passengers, express, mail, and all other sources; but the bill is rather blind as to what shall be considered the "annual earnings." When does the year commence and end? What year shall be taken as the standard? Shall it be the last preceding calendar year, or the fiscal year, or some year in the remote past, of the current year, or some future year? Or shall it be the average earnings of the road for a series of years? Many of our through [illegible] operate leased railways, which are legally independent roads. The gross earnings of some of these side roads are not very heavy when computed separately. Are these railways to be classified separately, or together? And are the fares on a leased road to be at one rate, and on the main or trunk roads at another rate?

The bill to regulate charges for freights is open to many of the same objections. In so far as it attempts to abolish any distinction between rates for through and local freights, it must fail, because there is a reasonable and well-founded propriety in charging less per mile for an entire car load of freight from one end of a road to the other, when the car can receive a full load of return freight, and in delivering a half car, or even a whole one, at a way station, whence the car must be hauled back empty.

The third section amounts to a discrimination against all Illinois railroads and Illinois cities, and in favor of competing roads and cities of other States. It makes the minimum rate, to which a railroad in Illinois may reduce its charges on through freight to compete with a road or water route in another State, the maximum charge it may collect for freight at all other seasons. Thus the Mississippi River at certain seasons offers freights to St. Louis at very low rates. During that season the railroads to Chicago must reduce their rates to the river standard or stand idle. If they reduce their rates, then these rates become the maximum of their future charges on all freight not only to Chicago, but to and from all intermediate points. It is needless to say that such a bill will fail of execution. It ought to fail. The worst thing that could happen to the State would be to have it enforced. It is certainly not the proper business of the Legislature to drive capital and trade out of the State. Yet that would be the effect of the proposed law. Take the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. This road must carry goods to Quincy, in the summer, at as low rates as the river steamers will carry them from St. Louis to Quincy, even if it carries them at a loss; for, if it allows the trade to be once taken away, it will stay away. The practical operation of the bill in such a case is this: That if, to retain a trade which is, on the whole, profitable, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad carries goods to a certain point at a loss, it must carry to all other points at a loss! This, of course, it cannot do. Then see how it will affect Quincy. The city of Keokuk, being in the State of Iowa, does not come under the operation of the rule. Illinois railways can carry for Keokuk at as low rates as they choose. They are virtually prohibited from carrying for Quincy at the same rates as for Keokuk. The latter, therefore, has the double advantage over the former of a choice of markets and a low rate of transportation. Her merchants can come into Illinois and take trade away from Quincy.

Is not this a notable method of encouraging the introduction of capital into Illinois? It must be presumed by the Legislature that we now have all the railways we shall ever want, for, if this bill should be enforced, nobody would ever build another for us.

THE PENITENTIARY REPORTS.

Whether the management of the Illinois Penitentiary by the present Commissioners and Warden has been the best that was possible we have not all the means of judging. But we regard it as discreditable to both political parties that such a question as that of the financial management of the Penitentiary should be endorsed by all the Republican members of the Penitentiary Committee, and denounced by the five Democratic members, according to strict party lines. Such a course conclusively shows that neither of them understand the condition of the finances of the Penitentiary (a mere question in mathematics), for, if they did, they could not fail to form independent opinions of their own, with which party lines would have nothing to do. What would be thought of a jury who, when called on to investigate an account between two individuals, should divide into seven Republicans for the plaintiff and five Democrats for the defendant, and so remain, without one of them looking into the account sufficiently to judge of it on its own merits.

We have now a majority report on the Penitentiary, signed by nobody, but purporting to represent the views of every Republican member, and endorsing the prison management, but stating no facts which either justify the endorsement or show that the endorsers know how much or what they are becoming responsible for. We have a minority report, brief, hurried, and superficial, which on its face forms no better ground for attacking the management than the majority report does for defending it.

Said Mr. Lincoln once, when listening to an argument, "I don't know how your adversary's argument may change my views, but, taking the case on your statements alone, I should decide it against you." So of these two reports. The impression we derive from the majority report is that the Republicans who make, but fail to put their names to it, are avoiding a full investigation; while the Democrats, with their partial and inconclusive statements, are anxious to slander the prison management for party reasons. Then comes the Commissioners' own reports majority, and minority, for 1869, which, after some charges [illegible], are finally dug up by a [illegible] correspondent and sent to the [illegible] *Republican*. The two reports from the Commissioners present, in part, different facts, and are nearly as inconclusive as the reports of the committees. The general point claimed by the majority report, that the prison has been doing a very extensive and complicated business on a falling market is no reason why the account should not be so made up that every man can learn from it how much of the loss is due to decline in the value of property on hand, how much to bad debts, and what portions of the prison industry have paid, and how much and in what portions there has been a loss. Some professional accountant should be employed to make up from the prison books a report that shall be intelligible, instructive, and decisive of the question of competent management.

The indemnity which France has agreed to pay is 5,000,000,000 francs, [illegible] to our currency, is a little less than one thousand millions of dollars. There are 8,000,000 [illegible] of families in France; apportioned equally among them, the German damage amounts to 834 francs, or $167 each. France could soon earn and pay this tremendous fine, or penalty, for transgression, if a stable, honest government could be established and maintained. It is reported that the Germans have agreed to divide this indemnity money among themselves in the following proportions:

Prussia to get	[illegible]
Saxony and other North German States	[illegible]
Bavaria	[illegible]
Wurtemberg	[illegible]
Baden	[illegible]

The above distribution is in proportion to the population of the several States, and is equal to $1,000, gold, for the service of each German soldier sent to the war. The whole number of troops raised and marched into France was just about one million. In a country where a soldier is supported a year for less than $200, the sum of $1,000 charged for the services of each invader for six months looks rather extortionate, but such is war.

WHAT IS WANTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

It seems to be assured that Congress will not adopt the extreme measures proposed by Messrs. Shellabarger and Butler toward the Southern States. It is to be hoped that it will not. We have shown in previous articles how entirely adequate are the existing laws for suppressing disorders at the South, without resorting to the ultra-constitutional means proposed in the bill before the House of Representatives. We have also stated our belief that the accounts of outrages, and especially of organized rebellion, which various orators have given in Congress, are greatly exaggerated. Most absurd of all seems the charge that the Ku-Klux element has set out to kill or intimidate enough Republicans to enable the Democracy to carry the South in the Presidential election next year.

This charge is well answered in a temperate and practical statement found in the Charleston *Republican* of March 24, of the situation in South Carolina. The *Republican* is a Radical newspaper, which differs from the Butler school of politicians, first, in being on the spot, where it can see things as they are, and, second, in being honest enough to describe things as they are. The *Republican* acknowledges that a very bad state of affairs exists in South Carolina, and that prejudice and a tendency toward violence are so abundant as to threaten serious trouble. The remedy for these is evidently not in applying the knife to the local eruptions, but in seeking out the causes of these manifestations of disease, and applying the remedy there.

The sources of trouble, according to the *Republican*, are mainly these:

"1. A great majority of the whites are practically unrepresented in the government. The colored voters have a majority of tens of thousands. The power of this majority was immeasurably increased by the apathy of the whites for two or three years. They called our government 'no government,' and they would have nothing to do with it. But the government went on, despite of them. Now they see their error, their folly.

"2. The colored people are not only in the majority, but they are also, as a general thing, uneducated. Only a few thousands of these four hundred thousand and more of colored people can even read and write. This is not their fault, as we know.

"3. Property is, to an alarming extent, unrepresented. Nearly all the material wealth of South Carolina is in the hands of the whites. This property must bear taxes. These taxes are unnecessarily heavy, being added to by corrupt legislation."

It will be recollected that the Legislature of South Carolina, which recently adjourned, was said to be the most scandalously extravagant and corrupt body ever got together in this country. The case of Mr. Moses, Speaker of the House, shows how offices are used there for personal aggrandizement under the present *regime*:

"How far these gentry succeed in feathering their nests at the expense of this ruined Commonwealth may, to some extent, be realized by a few figures. The Speaker of the House (Moses) receives his pay for every extra session, and this session includes four months. Before adjournment $1,000 were voted him as a present, extra, all from the State Treasury. He is also Adjutant General, and as such receives a salary of $2,500, with $1,000 more as a contingent fund, and $[illegible] for expenses (?) of the militia. He also was allowed $[illegible] to buy furniture for the hall, and $[illegible] to buy arms, &c., for the blacks. These are the figures which the records show, and besides all these he is pride enough for acquisitions in shares in railroad, bond and other speculations, on which the credit of the State is used as collateral. The Speaker's father is the Chief Justice, with a salary of $4,000 and a contingent fund to his heads of a staff. [illegible] The Speaker's father-in-law has $1,500 for one office and $1,500 for another. The Speaker's uncle (still Moses) is Circuit Judge, with a salary of $3,500; and then follows a small army of the Speaker's kin, white and yellow. We leave, what to them seems, a liberal share of the pickings."

The Legislature over which this Moses seemed to have such excellent control voted itself, notwithstanding the State is wretchedly poor, nearly half a million dollars for its recent session—a sum seven or eight times as much as the larger State of Wisconsin spends for a session nearly as long. These reckless expenditures have plunged the State in taxation so heavy as to amount to practical confiscation in a large proportion of cases.

Such misuse of power by the newly-dominant race has naturally exasperated the tax-paying whites, while the simple fact that the negroes have now been freed from the social ban which alone placed them below the "low-down" whites, has excited that wretched class, the "sand-hiller" and "clay-eater," to a jealousy which bodes no good, to say the least.

Then, on top of all, came the organization of colored militia, which, whatever may have been its intent, must have been regarded in the light of a menace by the classes antagonistic to the dominant party. Whatever there is of Ku-Klux or rebellion in South Carolina—and there is more evidence of it there than in any other State—can be traced to the circumstances above recited. What, then, is the cure for the trouble? Obviously not to add to the other miseries of the South that of military occupation and martial law. Certainly not to override the constitution for this purpose. It lies, more likely, in obliterating the causes of the existing evils. The better class of whites have already learned the folly of absenting themselves from elections, and will not attempt that any more. What now remains is to educate the ignorant of both races, and bringing them up to a plane which shall enable them to see the wrong of corrupt and reckless legislation on the one hand, and of bushwhacking violence on the other. If Congress knows how to push on the processes of education and development in the South, it had better do it at once; and the member who shall originate and make practical a scheme for this purpose will do more good than the author of forty Ku-Klux bills.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

It is but twenty-one years since the first national legislative body met in Germany. Within that period all the political progress of the Germans, from autocracies toward representative governments, has been made. The principle of popular representation, which has been deeply rooted for centuries in Great Britain, and for generations in France, is barely attaining its majority in Germany. The estates, or meetings of nobles, which existed in the various States of the German Confederation previous to 1848, had but a semblance of political power, and no interests in common with the people or with progress. The National Assembly, which sprang out of the revolutionary movements of 1848, lasted only a year, and was then dispersed at the point of the bayonet. After this, the next national representative body which sat in Germany was the Parliament of the North German Confederation, and the Customs-Union Parliament, both of which grew out of the changes of 1866, and from both of which the 8,000,000 of South Germans were excluded. The Parliament which was opened by the Emperor William, on the 21st of March, consists of about 400 members, elected by universal suffrage. Every German who has completed his 25th year, except soldiers in actual service, paupers, lunatics, and persons under punishment for crime, was entitled to vote at its election. The voting was by ballot, and every legal voter was eligible to Parliament, without regard to his place of residence. One representative was given to each State having less than 100,000 inhabitants, and, to all States having more than that, one for every 100,000. The members, as in the British Parliament, receive no pay.

In spite of the great popularity of the government in consequence of its success in the war with France, a very large party of Liberals were elected, and the four or five parties into which German politics are divided united in the election of Professor Simson, a life-long Liberal, as presiding officer, or "Speaker."

One of the most notable features of the late canvass was the sudden boldness, vigor, and strength which the Roman Catholic element displayed, especially in Bavaria and Western Prussia, and in the Rhenish cities, in the effort to elect a sufficient number of Catholic members to secure the re-establishment of the Pope's temporal power through the influence of the Prussian Parliament. Hopeless as this effort might seem, in view of the Protestant traditions and policy of the Emperor William, the priests entered into the contest with their utmost zeal, and stumped the country everywhere for the patrimony of St. Peter. In the Rhenish cities, from which Liberals had heretofore been returned, Ultramontanes were elected—a decided triumph of the Papal party. Thus action and reaction affect each other. The Pope's apparent discomfiture in Italy strengthens his hold upon Roman Catholics in Prussia as well as in the United States and throughout most of the partially Catholic countries. The Catholic party develop more than their expected or wonted strength in the present Parliament; but it is doubtful if they can bring more than a moral influence to bear in behalf of the measure for which they were elected. Nor is it expected that the present session of the German Parliament will legislate on any other topics than the financial and administrative measures growing out of the late war. The opening speech of the Emperor directed their attention to the steps necessary to perfect the consolidation of Southern and Northern Germany; the regulation of the finances; the distribution of the French indemnity among the various German States, and the provision of pensions for the soldiers, and suitable local governments for the ceded provinces.

The German nation feel that their true policy, so frankly expressed by Bismarck in his reply to the Frankfort wine-merchant, is, that Germany shall have absolutely no more war during his life, or during the present generation. They bear the [illegible] prosperity with a meekness almost amounting [illegible] distrust, as if much of their success had been [illegible] upon them unexpectedly, and formed no basis for boasting on their part. In this spirit the German Parliament will, without doubt, gradually tend toward strengthening its own powers, and substituting gradually a parliamentary government for the present personal despotism tempered by a Parliament.

The Connecticut election takes place to-day. There is unusual excitement attending it, in consequence of the unexpected result of the recent election in New Hampshire. Last year Governor English (Dem.) was elected by a majority of 843, since when there have been about 1,500 colored voters added to the Republican column. The candidates this year are the following:

GOVERNOR.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Morris Tyler.	Julius Hotchkiss.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Hiram Appelman.	Thomas M. Waller.
TREASURER.	
David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond.
COMPTROLLER.	
James W. Manning.	Seth S. Logan.
FOR CONGRESSMEN.	
Dist.	
1. Julius L. Strong.	Alfred E. Goodrich.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.	John Kendrick.
3. H. H. Starkweather.	John W. Steadman.
4. George Coffing.	William H. Barnum.

Mr. Ruskin, having written upon everything else, has gone to telling what he knows about political economy. He calls his book "Fors Clavigera" (club-bearing chance), and says that he has been prompted to write it by the fact that the misery of the suffering classes in England forbade him to write about anything else.

"Therefore, as I have said, I will endure it no longer quietly; but henceforward, with any few or many who will help, do my poor best to abate this misery. But that I may do my best, I must not be miserable myself any longer; for no man who is wretched in his own heart and feeble in his own work, can rightly help others.

"Now, my own special pleasure has lately been connected with a given duty. I have been ordered to endeavor to make our English youths care somewhat for the arts, and I must put my uttermost strength into that business. To which end I must clear myself from all sense of responsibility for the material distress around me by explaining to you, once for all, in the shortest English I can, what I know of its causes."

It is difficult to perceive that Mr. Ruskin has any clearer idea than the British House of Commons or the author of Ginx's baby, of any means whereby the spread of destitution in England may be checked. The following rhapsody is the nonsense of an overstrung lunatic:

"There is opposition between Liberals and Illiberals, that is to say, between people who desire liberty, and who dislike it. I am a violent Illiberal. Now though I am an Illiberal, there are many things I should like to destroy. I should like to destroy most of the railroads in England, and all the railroads in Wales. I should like to destroy and rebuild the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery, and the east end of London; and to destroy without rebuilding the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the city of New York."

As a specimen of mappish rhetoric, the following is passable, but it should appear in Mark Twain's treatise on agriculture, rather than in Ruskin's political economy; inveighing against the notion of their being any utility in art, he says:

"You may sometimes sell a picture for £1,000, but the chances are greatly against your doing so—much more than the chances of a lottery. In the first place, you must paint a very clever picture; and the chances are greatly against your doing that. In the second place, you must meet with an amiable picture-dealer, and the chances are somewhat against your doing that. In the third place, the amiable picture-dealer must meet with a fool, and the chances are not always in favor even of his doing that."

To prevent the too rapid sale of his book, and guard against the overwrought excitement that might result among the working men from an attempt to comprehend his high-flown bosh, Mr. Ruskin publishes the book himself, and announces that it will only be sent from his own house, on receipt of the price, no discount to the trade, and no other advertisement.

The New York *Evening Post* calls Mr. Butler's attention to the existence of a Ku-Klux order in Massachusetts. The evidence is as follows:

"A little girl in a public school in Fall River, Massachusetts, complained that a boy had aimed a loaded pistol at her. An investigation brought out a confession that the boys were in the habit of carrying fire-arms to school, and five of them surrendered to the teacher as many pistols, loaded with shot."

Now, if ever, our contemporary thinks, is the time for a rigorous policy of the General Government in Massachusetts—a State where even small boys carry loaded pistols to school to intimidate smaller girls. It is suggested that when the bill authorizing the President to call out volunteers, as in 1861, shall become a law, one of the first campaigns of the new army will have to be into Massachusetts, having the Fall River school house for its objective point.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

An Alton druggist recently sold a horticulturist a new species of potato to take home and plant. The potato had such a sweet aroma that he could not resist the desire to ascertain how it tasted. He gave it to his wife to cook, and she discovered it to be a ball of soap.

—The following method of divorce seems easy enough for the most "advanced thinkers" on that subject. It is an advertisement dated Marine, Ill., and signed by Charles Schumann:

"Hereby I notify my wife, Sophia Schumann, and command her to return to me with the money she has in her possession from me within eight days, to live with me again, else I will be lawfully divorced from her."

IOWA.

Some man living on the line of the Southwestern Railroad, near Drakesville, who had taken a spite against the company, amused himself the other day covering the rails for a distance of a quarter of a mile with soap. A single train was three hours in crossing the greased stretch.

WISCONSIN.

Work on the Baraboo Air Line Railroad is progressing finely. It is expected that the road will be in operation to Baraboo by September.

INDIANA.

A Terre Haute lady only [illegible] years old was married last week to her fourth husband. Death and divorces made clear the way.

—Mr. Robert Moore, of Trafalgar, has a kitten which has two heads, two mouths, and two sets of teeth. The animal is now ten days old, and enjoys good health.

—A vender of prize packages opened out in front of the City Hall, Winchester, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday last. In less than half an hour afterward the grand jury returned a bill against him, and before 4 o'clock, Judge Colgrove assessed a fine of one dollar and costs. His little game cost him about twenty dollars.

MICHIGAN.

The law class of the Michigan University and a number of former graduates of the Law Department, met at Ann Arbor, March 29, to organize an Alumni Association. J. S. Willman presided, and W. R. Edgar was Secretary. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Isaac Marston, class of 1862, Bay City, Mich., President; Jonas H. McGowan, 1868, Coldwater, Mich., and David D. Evans, 1864, Danville, Ill., Vice Presidents; B. A. Casey, 1871, Detroit, Mich., Secretary; the Hon. T. M. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich., Treasurer. Executive Committee—B. H. Hall, 1861, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. S. Fraser, 1861, Ann Arbor, Mich.; and A. R. Greene, 1871, Warwick, R. I. The Hon. J. V. Campbell, the Hon. T. M. Cooley, the Hon. C. I. Walker, and Prof. C. A. Kent were elected honorary members. General B. M. Cutcheon, 1861, Manistee, Mich., was chosen to deliver the address before the association in 1872. The whole number of Alumni of the Law Department is 1,[illegible], of which number [illegible] are deceased, leaving 1,094 members of the association.

KANSAS.

A Topeka [illegible] ate a turkey [illegible] No. [illegible] taken recently [illegible] barbecued buffalo is what he calls a "[illegible] meal."

MISSOURI.

The Neosho *Journal* says:

"On the 8th inst., while Mr. William Norval, [illegible]

—[illegible] left the place on the 14th inst. in pursuit of Indians who have been committing depredations in this vicinity. [illegible] Friday, the 17th inst. they surprised the Indians in camp about eighteen miles west of the Rio San Francisco. The fight was of short duration, and resulted in the complete defeat of the Indians, with [illegible] killed [illegible], together with three head of stock. [illegible] camp of the Indians was burned. [illegible] of the Indians are known to have escaped. The only loss sustained by the citizens was that of Mr. William [illegible] Captain John Bullard, who was killed by a shot from a revolver fired by a dying Indian. Captain Bullard has been identified with the settlement and development of this portion of our Territory."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fashionable weddings in Memphis lead yet [illegible] by blue ribbons.

—Over five tons of maple sugar a day are now sent from Brattleboro, Vermont.

—Vermont, like Connecticut, will fast on Good Friday, April 7.

—Boston proposes a tunnel to East Boston, to cost $4,[illegible].

—A Pennsylvanian, after lighting a match, threw it into a powder keg. The Coroners of three counties are collecting the shreds.

—Providence (R. I.) has sent $[illegible] for the care of the English sparrows. Montreal has sent an order for 600 sparrows to England.

—Wayne County farmers say they now have 40,000 pounds of oil of peppermint, worth about $[illegible], left on their hands by reason of the war in Europe.

—A man living in Carroll County, Mo., 73 years old, and six weeks a widower, recently married a girl only 15 years old. The child's parents compelled her to marry him.

—There are in the present National Assembly of France forty-one members of the last Corps Legislatif, thirty-five of whom voted for the war against Prussia.

—A Bennington (Vt.) paper reports that a prisoner in the county jail fell out while leaning against the wall, and that the institution is to be papered for better security.

—Isaac B. Sawtell, better known as "Yankee Doodle," is a Boston celebrity that early risers can see every morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, perambulating Washington street, whistling the national air. The proprietor of this whistle is a cobbler by trade, and the tune he has adopted as his trade-mark, and by it he heralds his coming. He is a man of 60, singularly dressed, and when he has gathered a back load of boots and shoes that need mending he happily trudges to his shop whistling the same tune all the while, and duly whistling them back to their owners when repaired. He has been thus engaged 15 years, and has acquired quite a fortune by his industry.

—In Concord, N. H., on Sunday of last week, at the Episcopal church, during the reading of a prayer for the President of the United States, and all others in authority, a man in the congregation interrupted by audibly exclaiming, "I object, I object."

—A young woman who was in the house at Mount Carmel, Pa., which was blown up recently by sympathizers with the Coal Miners' Union, has since died from the effects of the fright she received.

—The Duluth *Morning Call* says: "It is a shame for a city with such magnificent prospects not to have a beautiful and attractive burying place; and that, from its poverty in this respect, invalids from abroad may well hesitate in making Duluth their temporary home."

—A workman in England, having to mend a broken lead pipe through which a current of water was passing with a pressure of fifty feet head, plunged the two ends and put broken ice and salt around them. In five minutes the water was frozen, the pipe taken out, a new piece soldered in, the ice thawed out again, and the pipe in perfect order.

—An incident occurred at one of the Fall River grammar schools, on Friday week, when a new teacher assumed supervision over the school. After recess in the afternoon a little girl came to him and complained that a boy had been pointing a pistol at her. The teacher then requested all boys having pistols to come forward, and five boys came to the desk with pistols in their pockets, capped and loaded with shot.

—Wilhelmina Frederika Alexandra Anne Louise, Queen of Sweden, consort of Louis Eugene, Charles XV., died at Stockholm on Wednesday, after a very brief illness. The royal lady was the daughter of Frederick William, Prince of the Netherlands, was born on the 5th of August, 1828, and was married to the King on the 19th of June, 1850. She leaves but one child, a daughter, Princess Louise Josephine Eugene, now the wife of Christian Frederick William Charles, Prince Royal of Denmark.

—Small-pox is so common a disease among the Japanese, especially in winter, as to excite but little attention. The reason of its great prevalence is found in the fact that the Japs regard it so little that they never destroy their infected clothes, or take any other measure to prevent its spreading; but with each returning winter they bring out their old clothes, reeking with the past winter's infection, so that the return of the disease is as periodical and regular as the returning seasons. This winter it is more virulent than usual, and has assumed an epidemic form at Hiogo and at Yokohama.

—The Delaware County (Pa.) *American* says: "A gentleman who has resided a number of years on the margin of the Delaware, informs us that it is an interesting sight in the month of April to watch the migration of eels. The fish, which are all young, only some four or five inches in length, advance in uniform order in a grand procession, within a foot or two of the shore, and usually three abreast. They migrate from salt water to the upper parts of the river, are about three days passing, and keep up a uniform speed day and night. They proceed in as close proximity to the shore as possible, in order to escape their enemies, catfish, rock, and perch. The old fishermen never fail to observe this interesting spectacle."

—A gentleman lately became ill of pneumonia in Washington. His physician, a gentleman of great attainments and fame, resided in New York, and the sick man was anxious that he should be consulted. A telegraph wire was taken into the invalid's room, and, the New York doctor being summoned to the telegraph office there, the Washington physician attending the patient informed him of the state of the case, and even enabled him to feel the patient's pulse by causing the wire to vibrate as the pulse did. (The doctor kept one hand on the sick man's pulse, and the other on the telegraph key, so every beat was transmitted.) The case being thoroughly diagnosed in New York, the necessary prescriptions were sent thence to Washington. The attack, though violent, soon yielded to the treatment, and the patient is now convalescent.

—The *College Courant* publishes a complete vocabulary of the peculiar words used by Yale undergraduates. We append a few of the many strange terms: "Hoop it up" means to hurry; "light out" has the same signification. A "pill" is a silly, disagreeable fellow; recently the word has been used as a verb in the sense of dress, to "pill up" signifies to put on one's good clothes, to rig out. "Frog" means a silk hat of the stove-pipe order; "rag," to overcome a rival; "roots," tricks, as to "come the roots" over a person; "scrub" and "seed," a poorly-dressed or disagreeable person; "shad eater," or "shad," a member of the State Legislature; "shake it up," to bestir yourself; "sheik," "monk," "[illegible]," as a noun, food, hash, or grub; "snobby," stylish; "spoopsy," a silly fellow; "towny," a resident of the city, &c.

—Mrs. Ann Stiles, the South Windsor poisoner, has lately rallied from her fasting, and eats with some regularity. Her husband says that he has known her to go a whole week without eating more than a cracker or two. On Saturday, after James Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, in Connecticut, had continued his starving process for five days, the prison physician injected beef tea into his stomach, and repeated the operation on Sunday. Wilson thinks this worse than hanging, and on Sunday addressed a note to the Warden, dated "Camp Hungry, via Syrup and Rubber Cable," announcing his capitulation and calling for milk porridge and three crackers. He is now taking his food regularly.

—The Marquis de Vallon tried, after the battle of Orleans, to revive the order of Jehu, a secret society, formed during the occupation of France by the allied armies, by Frenchmen who had sworn to kill as many Cossacks as possible. This time the victims of the Jehus were to be the Prussian Uhlans. But the first raid which Vallon and his Jehus made upon a village occupied by thirty Uhlans proved disastrous to them and their order. The Uhlans had been warned of the approach of the enemy, and suddenly surrounded Vallon and his men. After a slight resistance they surrendered. Vallon and his two aids were shot on the spot, and the other Jehus were sent home, after being severely flogged on the bare back. After that nothing further was heard of the order.

PERSONAL.

Justus von Liebig is engaged in writing a book on beer.

—The Princess Clotilde, Plon-Plon's wife, lives at present, with her children, at a small hotel in Lausanne.

—Henry Hawthorne, claiming to be a cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, was recently drowned near Sacramento, Cal.

—George Sand is a candidate for one of the seats now vacant in the French Academy, and she is said to have good prospects of success.

—Henri Rochefort's eldest daughter was recently married to one of the leading actors of the Paris Odeon Theatre.

—The Duchess de Broglie declared her readiness to adopt the orphan children of Prevost-Paradol, but their relatives declined the offer.

—Mme. Olympe Audouard and Louise Colet intend to publish speedily, in Paris, a daily paper under the name of *La Gazette des Femmes*.

—Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, of New York city, formerly of Mansfield City, has been elected a member of the New York Historical Society, being the first lady ever admitted to that body.

—A Paris correspondent declares that Emile de [illegible]

The United States and Canada.

From the Toronto Telegraph.

We publish this morning an article from The Chicago Tribune, headed "Relations with Canada," wherein the writer gives us an idea of the feeling of the people of the West respecting the fishery question, the use of our canals by our neighbors, and the renewal of reciprocity in trade. The interests of the Western States being, in matters of commerce and trade, entirely different, and, in a measure, antagonistic to those of the Eastern States, it is not surprising that a paper like The Chicago Tribune should express opinions on the subjects referred to the very opposite of those which have been expressed by leading organs of public opinion in the East. The Tribune is the foremost paper of the West in influence and circulation; and, as a rule, it is a faithful exponent of the opinions held by the people of the great Northwestern States. The views of such a journal, therefore, must carry great weight with them, and are deserving of every consideration. They are not the views of a single individual, but of the millions of traders, merchants, farmers, and manufacturers who occupy that vast region of which Chicago is the mercantile, financial, and intellectual centre.

The Tribune holds that the interests of the West and the interests of the Dominion demand the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. It gives figures to show that, as compared with the New York route, the Canadian route is the cheapest, the most feasible, the most expeditious, and the best. This is admitted on all hands, the facts being so conclusive that they cannot be disputed. Every Canadian, who has the welfare of his country at heart, is in favor of the enlargement of our canals for the reason that it would bring the trade of the whole West through our waters; and make those waters, as nature intended, the highway between the West and the ocean. Of course the cost would be great; but we are satisfied that a low rate of tolls would be sufficient to meet the interest on the original outlay, pay all the working expenses, and probably add something annually to a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt. There are no two opinions in this country on this subject. The government can, therefore, rely on receiving the hearty support of the people in undertaking the work.

The Tribune, however wants more than the use of our canals. "The American people," it says, "stands greatly in need of the privilege of fishing in the British American waters." It has the manliness to admit that the Americans have no right to fish within the three mile limit, nor to land for the purpose of curing and drying fish; but adds that the privilege to do so should be granted them, provided they give us reciprocity. Now, though The Tribune puts the case fairly, we contend that the enlargement of our canals is in no way connected with the fishery question or reciprocity. We might enlarge our canals, and allow the Americans the use of them, were the other questions to remain as they are. Under present circumstances it is impossible to say when the fishery dispute will be settled, or when reciprocity will be brought about. Only the other day, a bill removing the coal and salt duties was defeated in the American Senate through the influence of rings of monopolists. This fact shows that the legislators at Washington are in no humor to make concessions, and that they are even willing to oppress their own people rather than admit Canadian products. The West may be in favor of free trade with this country; but the West is not the ruling power in the United States. Congress is under the control of New England manufacturers, Pennsylvania coal companies, Onondaga salt monopolists, and other rings. The interests of those persons sometimes clash; sometimes they oppose each other; but in the defence of high duties they are united. They bring all their power and influence to bear upon Congress the moment a reduction of the tariff is talked about. Our contemporary must, therefore, see that it is folly to ask us to give up our right to the in shore fisheries, while the Congress of his country continues to exclude Canadian products from the markets of the United States, and steadily refuses to reduce the tariff in any particular. We are not prepared to say upon what terms our government will be willing to allow Americans to fish in our waters; but we do know that we must have a fair equivalent or that concession will never be granted. The Joint High Commission may be able to settle this question; we sincerely hope so. In the meantime we shall cling to our rights, just so long as Congress clings to the high tariff, closes the door against us, and places hard and unjust restrictions upon Canadian shipping.

But, as we have already remarked, we do not see that these questions are in any way connected with the projected enlargement of our canals. It would certainly be better if every cause of unpleasantness could be removed by mutual concessions; and we sincerely hope that such may be the result of the present gathering in Washington. But, as a part of our national policy, it is our duty to enlarge our canals, and secure the trade of the great West, under any circumstances. We are glad to see that this is the view held by the Canal Commissioners, whose first report was laid before Parliament a day or two since. They advise the immediate enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and the construction of a canal at Sault Ste. Marie. It is to be hoped that the government will act upon their suggestions at once. The people of the West are prepared and anxious to make use of the Canadian highway to the ocean. The longer we neglect to offer the advantages they seek, the greater is our own loss.

A Gorgeous Grab.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Little by little the facts and figures of the management of the Erie Railroad by its usurping Directors come to the public knowledge. We have known before that, during two years after Fisk and Gould took possession, they increased the capital stock by over $50,000,000, while the gross yearly receipts of the road were from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000; yet never a stockholder received a cent out of these moneys. To the question what became of them, the general reply of the Fisk and Gould party was that great sums had been expended on the road, in enlarging its capacity and improving its condition. But only now does it appear that the whole of these sums amounted to but $6,000,000, that being the official report to the State Engineer of the expenditures on the road and its property in these two years. This certainly leaves a trifling margin to be accounted for. Where has it gone?

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Spiral Mode of Training the Grape—Why it is the Best for the Farmer and the Honest Grape-Grower—Vineyard Stakes—Varieties of Grapes—Seeds for the Farmer.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 1.

Mr. E., of this place, and myself have got into dispute in regard to your system of training grapes.

I think that you go by the book of last year's growth, one of which is trained spirally around a stake for a year or a [illegible], which one [illegible] fruitless the year after [illegible] the old and [illegible] that which you hold to [illegible] of them to [illegible]. He understands it that [illegible] only save one cane which is trained spirally for a bearer, and is very strong. [illegible] a slender shoot [illegible] You will [illegible] inform us which, if either, is correct?

PONTIAC, Ill., March 30. A. W. S.

In this case both are partially wrong. A single cane of last season's growth is trained spirally around a stake; the stake six feet long and driven into the ground one foot. The cane is tied firmly at the top with long wood bark matting, or similar material. In pruning, there should have been left at the base of the stem from two to six, or, in very strong vines, even more buds, in order to supply new canes, and to produce leaves that are to perfect the crop, and for a cane for the following year's fruiting. In the autumn, when we come to the pruning, we cut away the cane that fruited the current season, and select one from the new growth for next year. In doing this, we do not always take the strongest, for the strong growing canes, that is, those that have sent out laterals, or side shoots, are usually rejected, for these are liable to have only leaf buds near the base, as may the first half dozen buds may be leaf buds, whereas the canes that have made more moderate growth, having a single shoot without laterals, have fruit buds down to the base, and these, in consequence, produce a better crop. It is possible that, in very strong vines, we might fruit two canes, but I have not had experience with old vines, and will not venture an opinion on that point; but five or six year old vines are better to fruit the single cane.

The object of this spiral training is to check the wood growth and to increase the growth of the fruit. If we injure a tree or branch by ringing with a knife, or bruising it, we find that nature makes an effort to ward off the injury, as if it were aware that the injury would prove fatal to the tree or plant, and that it is anxious to reproduce itself from seeds. If the plant had seeds, this would be the result; but in trees and plants that make their annual growth on the outside of the last year's growth, that is, in the whole family of the exogens, the sap and plant food in its ascent passes upward through the pores of the wood cells, and, after the leaves have prepared it for the tissues of the plant, it passes downward between the bark and wood, and is arrested in its downward progress by the injury that has been incurred. In the case of the spiral training, the woody fibre has been fractured, as we observe, by the crepitation that is apparent when we perform the operation. The whole amount of this plant food might thus be expended to repair the injury to the wood. But there is another factor at work: the fruit is a power in this case, and draws to itself food within its reach, and between the two there is nothing left for the formation of new wood. We can see this in an apple tree, that, when the fruit is once well set, that it absorbs all of the forces of the tree; but, in the first struggle between wood and fruit growth, if the wood growth gains the ascendancy the crop is lost, and prematurely falls off. We can easily prove this by cutting out a ring of bark, say an eighth of an inch wide, around a branch of an apple tree that will not carry its fruit. This is done in August, and the following year the branch will be seen to hold its crop of fruit and perfect it fully, though every apple on other parts of the tree may fall off, but it is the last crop that the branch will bear, as it will then die. But in this case of the vine, the sap has not been arrested at one point, but along the whole length of the vine above the point of contact with the stake. This being a law of nature, we may take advantage of it in not only producing fruit, but wood growth, as I propose to show.

The Cincinnati bow training is on the same principle as rupturing the bark of the wood, but is only partial. It no doubt gave us the idea of spiral training, which has proved to be a decided improvement on that plan. We thus are that this rupturing of the wood brings the forces of growth within reach of the fruit, and is thus monopolized by it. If a vine is tied to a stake, the largest bunches of grapes will be at the top. If we train it in a bow form, as practiced at Cincinnati, we find the large bunches at the top of the bow. But when the fibres of the wood are ruptured the whole length of the vine, by this mode of twisting around the stake, the result is a uniform growth in the branches from bottom to top, and, instead of a few very fine clusters at top, and a large number of small ones below, we have them of uniform good size, better adapted to the market, and, in many respects, superior. If we were to use the grape for wine-making, the size of the bunch is of little consequence, so that we have the quantity.

We will now see another effect of the injured plant, and how it is to recover by wood growth. If we bruise an apple tree, or rupture its sap-vessels, as we have done in the case of the vine, it begins to throw out a vigorous growth of sprouts from points below the injury. The same result follows in a newly planted tree that has a lack of vigor, by putting out sprouts near the bottom. If we cut these off to compel the growth to the top the tree will succumb. The tree may strive, but it will prove a sickly affair, and the better practice would be to cut the tree back to a good strong shoot, and then produce a new stem and a new top, for we may then expect a good healthy tree.

We have left at the base of the vine, and below the point of contact, a number of buds, each of which can send up a new cane. These make a vigorous growth, as if they intended to make amends for the want of wood growth for the cane that has been twined to the stake. These make narrow leaves to prepare plant food for all parts of the plant, the leaves, stems, shoots and roots, or branches below ground. The more the roots are extended the wider is the field for taking up the plant food, and hence the greater the supply for both the new shoots and the stem that is producing the fruit; in short, the number of well-developed leaves on the new shoots is the measure of growth of the fruit. This would not be so were it not for the power that the ruptured stem has of appropriating a large share of the food to the perfection of the fruit. We have thus compelled the plant to produce a good crop of fruit by modifying the ringing process, but not at the same time by destroying the branch or in any manner inflicting an injury on it. We have the bearing vine on a single stake with its fruit in shade equally exposed on all sides to the sun and air, and partially shaded with the leaves that have made only moderate growth beyond the fruit. It is in nowise encumbered with extra wood growth, and none of its clusters are in deep shade or beyond the kindly influence of heat, light and dew; hence we have no occasion to pinch back, or to thin out the growth; and for the past three years I have not interfered with the wood growth on the bearing vine, but let it have its own way, whether it put out one, two, or six leaves beyond the third cluster of fruit. Each bud will have from one to three clusters of fruit; and we usually have a dozen buds on a vine thus trained. This will give us from twenty to thirty clusters, that should average a third or half a pound each, giving from eight to twenty pounds to each vine.

A stake is set in the row about two feet from the one with the fruiting vine, to which the new canes are tied. These are not shortened, but allowed to grow to the top of the stake, and to fall over and ramble to the ground.

We have no pinching back of the points of the shoots, no summer pruning of any kind. In short nothing to do but to keep the ground well cultivated, and to tie up the new growth.

In cultivating I use the two-horse riding or walking cultivator, and a double shovel plow. Early in the season the former, and later the latter. The vines are planted eight feet each way, but the working is all done in one direction, that of the drainage, as my vineyard is on the south slope of a prairie swell, rising quite gently, but enough for good drainage.

The varieties are Concord and Ives mainly, though from one to a dozen vines of other varieties are on trial. As these fail, as they do more or less of them each year, their place is supplied with Ives or Concord. The Hartfords have no market value, and have been reduced to a small number.

VINEYARD STAKES.

A round stake is decidedly the best, and I like them of three to four inches in diameter. They are set with an iron, made for the purpose, something like a crowbar or hop-pole setter. The hole is made, and the stake is set by hand. I use osage, catalpa, willow, and red cedar. The willow is not durable, but the others are very valuable, though the catalpa should be seasoned before using; the others I have used green, and they show no signs of decay. Osage and larch would be large enough at six or eight years. My osage have been cut from hedges when too thick, and the red cedar when they have been planted four feet apart each way, of eight to ten years from the forest seedlings. Willows will last about four years, but I do not like them, as they are liable to break off in the middle of the season when loaded with fruit.

With so simple a manner of managing the grape, it appears to me that no one can afford to do without this fruit, and yet few farmers have more than one or two dilapidated vines on the farm, and these are generally in the grass. A dozen first-class vines of Ives or Concord may now be had at from $2 to $3, and, if cared for, will give a reasonable supply for a small family; or, if you want them by the hundred, any nurseryman will furnish them at very low rates. Only, don't order them of a travelling tree-pedler, as you may get anything but the varieties that you order. The Aletha, a new variety, originated at Ottawa, in this State, promises to be valuable as a very early grape for the North.

Let men who have had experience in grape culture test the new kinds, for it is no business of the farmer to do so. The fact that they have been buying the new kinds of tree pedlers has been the most discouraging feature. Let us look a little to this; we have the Concord, that all have agreed is the best grape for the State thus far tested, all things considered. The next in order is the Ives, a grape of something more than twenty years' experience and becoming popular as people become better acquainted with its good qualities. Hartford Prolific was a certain position that is rapidly giving place to the Ives, as the latter is quite as early, much superior in quality, and with a persistence in adhering to the stem for weeks after it is fully ripe. In quality it is rated by many as a trifle inferior to that of Concord, it being more vinous and saccharine in flavor. In some locations the Delaware has done very well, but in the great majority of cases it has proved a sorry failure. Last year my Delaware vines bore a good crop, but would not net half as much money per vine, though sold at double the price, while in 1869 the crop was lost by the leaf-hoppers eating off the leaves; in short, I have had only three good crops of Delaware in twelve years. The fruit is delicious when we can get it; but we must have a grape that gives us good annual crops of fair quality, for quantity is a very important point to be considered. One or two vines of this grape might be put out on trial.

We must bear in mind that nurserymen are anxious to supply any demand, and that they have already many varieties of grapes that [illegible] of little value. It [illegible] desirable grapes [illegible] things [illegible] of sell in spite of [illegible] may, and it is a good [illegible] for this [illegible] the farmer, who has a family to provide for, and neither time or means to throw away in that direction, nor can he afford to run any risk if he would provide fruit for his family, and to do this he must select such varieties as are well known to succeed.

The Isabella is a popular grape in some parts of New England and New York, but has never succeeded so well at the West. The Catawba, also, has its favorite locations, but [illegible] of them [illegible] the profit. [illegible] but the farmer's business is not to [illegible] them, but when looked up and approved, he may plant them.

Thousands of dollars have been paid for the Adirondack, [illegible] for Delaware, [illegible] Allen, Maxatawney, Union Village, and others, that have given no sign of [illegible] account of all the [illegible] things that we have been permitted to [illegible] great [illegible] good salary and extravagant advertising. [illegible] and some of them some [illegible] There is a travelling genius who came through this country a few years since, taking subscriptions for magazines and papers, and he had been able to make such favorable arrangements with publishers and manufacturers that he could afford the papers at the regular single rates, and give a premium of a clothes-wringer, or other article of equal value. A goodly number of dupes have importuned the express agents for wringers, but these agents have not been able to give any ideas of when the wringers will come to hand. A neighbor invested in a $3 magazine and a wringer; but of course he is not a subscriber to The Tribune, or he would have saved his money. The same man has a $5 farm-right for a washing machine, for which he paid a carpenter to work for him $7 in addition. The machine shops make the same at $5, and are satisfied with their profits. The Patent Office Report for 1868 describe some eighty-five different washing machines for which letters patent were issued, to which was added thirty-five patent wringers. This matter of patents is well nigh run into the ground. Patents are granted on principles, and many of them is way beyond the memory of man. The system is getting odious, and should be modified. A farmer cannot make a harrow or hang a gate, but some travelling genius comes along and confronts him with an infringement.

POPCORN SEEDS FOR THE BOYS.

The farmer boys have been so well pleased with the pop-corn arrangement that I am induced to extend the list. One boy of 9 years old wishes to know if pop-corn can be sold in Chicago. Yes, to quite an extent. In February a full car load was sold to one dealer, but it is usually sent in barrels in the ear to the fruit commission men, who sell it to their customers. One of my boys shipped five barrels a few days since to be sold on commission. There are very few well-to-do families in the city who do not purchase more or less pop-corn. But pop-corn to sell must be dry, ready for use; so you must be careful, boys, and put it in some well-aired loft, that it may become well cured. Some people think it better at two years old; but we find it good the first year, if it has had the proper attention.

Last spring I had no small amount of difficulty in getting a few pumpkin seeds, and sent to several seed stores for them, and then did not get half enough. Mr. Hovey, of Chicago, sent me two pounds, that proved to be the Kentucky sweet pumpkin. He supposed them to be the seeds of a small squash, and refused to send them out. This kind is superior for pies, but we want the old Yankee field pumpkin. Unfortunately, the seeds of my Kentucky pumpkins were destroyed, but I have a fine lot of the large field pumpkins. In addition to this, I have a fine lot of Burr's mammoth sweet corn. Now, any boy or girl who wishes a package of either of these, or the pop-corn, can have them and welcome by sending an envelope addressed to themselves, with a two-cent stamp on it. All that I shall have to do is to put up the seeds. Do not send any money for any large quantity, for I have none to sell, only to give to the readers of "The Farm and Garden."

RURAL.

THE APIARY.

Enemies of the Bee—Transferring Bees from Nail-Kegs or Box-Hives to Movable-Frame Hives.

RURAL HOME, April 1.

OTHER ENEMIES.

In my last letter I told you of the moth-miller, describing its habits and capabilities for doing mischief; but there are other enemies that are also very annoying, though not so difficult to exterminate from the hive. The mouse is a cold-weather enemy, seeking a refuge in the hive at the approach of winter from the uncomfortable atmosphere and chilling storms. These silken-coated and nimble little creatures can be excluded by leaving no aperture or crevice large enough for them to enter. Should a mouse be discovered he can be easily disposed of by anyone, unless it be a timid young lady. Quite an amusing incident is told by a bee-keeper in one of the papers. He found in the midst of one of his swarms a dead mouse, completely covered with a thick coating of beeswax. The supposition was that it had been stung to death and the bees, being unable to convey the corpse from their abode, gave it a shroud of beeswax, that they might experience no unpleasant odor from its decaying body.

No fear need be entertained of the wasp, only by those persons who practice the old and useless way of covering the hive in summer, above the bottom-board with cobs or sticks, so that the bees may have plenty of air. It would do very well if it did not expose them to anything excepting air, but they are left exposed to the ravages of their various enemies. This is a very nonsensical proceeding, but many bee-keepers, who are big enough, and old enough, and ought to know better, do this every summer. The bees are less destroyed of ventilation than they are of having roomy hives.

The busy little ants belong to the same order as do the bees and wasps, which is called *Hymenoptera*, and, without the least respect for their distant relationship, they often annoy the bees by inhabiting the upper part of the hive. By sprinkling salt about the entrances and strewing tansy or catnip leaves on the honey-board, the ants will suddenly disappear. The ant-hillocks near the apiary should be treated to a few applications of hot scalding.

Spiders are often very neighborly, and spin their webs in and about the hive, ornamenting it to please their own artistic fancy. There are plenty of old deserted houses for spiders to inhabit, and we particularly object to their presence in the apiary, as the bees walk into their parlors and ne'er come out again.

TRANSFERRING BEES FROM BOX-HIVES TO MOVABLE-FRAME HIVES.

"Macon" writes that he is a novice in the bee business and has a good, strong colony in an old nail-keg, the latter being nearly ready to fall to pieces. He asks: "Can a swarm of bees be transferred from one box-hive to another? If so, what is the process and when should it be done?"

While it is an easy task to transfer his bees from the nail-keg to a movable-frame hive, it is a more difficult matter to transfer it to a box-hive, for the simple reason that we have no convenient method of fastening the comb in the box. It is possible that, with the aid of melted beeswax, we may secure a part of it, but, practically, we cannot transfer to a box-hive. The season is now at hand for the transferring of bees to other hives. Before I proceed to treat on this subject, I will again call the attention of new beginners to the selecting of that form of hive that they will not wish to exchange for others, for it is desirable that each hive in the apiary be a duplicate of its neighbor. I have before stated that the form of the hive is of little moment to the bees, but of great importance to the bee-keeper, and for this reason he should have his hives all of one pattern. My hives are cut at the factory and put together at odd times, but all are precisely alike, with the exception of a few made by hand many years ago, before the factory had a history with us. These have a frame two inches shorter than the later ones, and this difference has given me much trouble in the making of swarms and feeding. A part of them have been remodelled and the remainder will be at once. As a matter of course, all this comb must be cut out and fitted into the new frames and the bees transferred; while the old hives must be enlarged to suit the new frames. Let us start right, and thus avoid the stumbling-block that has been in the way of others.

This process of transferring is rendered easier and very simple by providing one's self with some necessary articles before entering upon the work. It is desirable to have a box, into which the bees must be driven from the box-hive; a honey-knife, a sharp thin-bladed table knife will do; a dish for receiving small pieces of comb; narrow and thin slats of wood that will reach from the top to the bottom of the frames, a woollen cloth on which to lay the brood, and a table or board on which to cut the comb to fit the frames.

A good time to cut is while the apple trees or white clover are in bloom. Some prefer to do it earlier, but the objection to this is that the bees have to be fed some, or they are liable to perish. Swarms are harder to drive from a hive that contains a large amount of comb, and they leave a hive less willingly in the advanced part of the day than they do in the early morning.

Before removing the stock that is to be transferred, blow a few whiffs of smoke into the entrance, to drive the bees up among the comb. After removing the box-hive to a retired spot, a short distance from the apiary, place the movable-frame hive, containing a little brood and honey-comb, on the old stand, that the bees returning from the field may not enter some contiguous hive. It is much safer to transfer bees in a small bee-house, there being little danger then of losing the queen, or of being annoyed by other bees.

The box-hive is carefully inverted in the shade, the bottom board removed, and the "driving-box" immediately put in the same place. Any box that will fit closely over the bottom of the box-hive, in which the bees can cluster, can be used for a driving-box. An empty hive would do, though it is rather heavy and awkward to handle. Now, having ascertained that there is no place for the bees to escape, drum on the sides of the inverted box-hive, wait a minute or two for the bees to fill their sacs with honey, and then continue rapping at short intervals for about thirty minutes. You will hear the loud hum of submission as the bees journey up into the driving-box. When all have entered, set them with their temporary home off from the inverted hive on to a board or sheet, while you proceed to prepare the combs for the movable-frame hive. Take off a side of the box-hive that is parallel with the cards of comb, and, with the long, slender honey-knife, separate the combs from the top and sides of the hive, laying them on the table, or board, that has first been covered with the woollen cloth. Lay a sheet of comb on the table and cut it to fit a frame. If it is inverted in the frame it will be perfectly useless and the bees will spend much valuable time in removing it. You can readily ascertain if a piece of comb is right side up by holding it directly in front of you, and see that the cells slant downward. The little narrow slats, that reach a quarter of an inch above and below the movable-frame, are tied on near each end over the honey comb. If the card be too short to extend to the bottom of the frame, support it by tying another

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Letter from Hon. Elizur Wright.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to the following statement, applied especially to the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, in an article under your "Monetary" head, Feb. 16, to-wit: that on the 31st of December, 1869, that company "did not, in fact, have one-third of the reserve which a sound business would require as necessary for the security of the policy-holders."

The only authorities, so far as I know, that have professed to make any investigation of the affairs of the Knickerbocker are the insurance departments of New York and Massachusetts. I have carefully studied the reports of both, and do not find the slightest foundation in either for the remark above quoted. Both departments give the company credit for having assets to the amount of $6,680,905.56, including $100,000 of guarantee capital. The New York department calculates its aggregate liabilities, including capital, at $5,[illegible],701. The Massachusetts department, proceeding on a severer rule of reserve, makes the liability, excluding capital, $6,162,312.78. Of this, $5,905,474.92 was the 4 per cent net premium reserve on the outstanding policies, not more than $750,000 of which could, by any reasonable probability, be required in cash to carry the risks to the next payment of premiums. Consequently the balance of about $5,155,000 could as safely be in the policy-holders' interest-bearing notes, as in any other security. The principal of that part of the premium-reserve is never called for except to the extent of each policy's own particular reserve, when itself becomes a claim. The premium notes among the assets of the Knickerbocker amounted to about $4,200,000, yielding an interest of about $252,000 per annum, and every dollar of the principal secured by the policy itself, and as available as a greenback in the settlement of death claims. The premium note taken by the company diminishes the premium in effect 30 or 40 or 50 per cent, as the case may be, while it diminishes the death claim or indemnity only some 5, 10, 15, or 20 per cent; but that, under the restrictions practiced in the Knickerbocker, it renders the policy-holders less secure or the business less sound than if the whole were paid in cash, and the company had $4,064,790.51 in cash assets instead of that amount in premium notes, is what neither the New York nor the Massachusetts Insurance Department says or dares say.

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

BOSTON, March 29, 1871.

LOTTERY AND WHISKEY RASCALITY UNVEILED.

The Cunning Operators Rob Each Other, Quarrel, and Reveal Their Secrets.

From the Elyria (Ohio) Democrat, March 29.

The examination of Thos. A. Birch, before Justice Smith, last week, unveiled as gigantic a scheme of fraud and rascality as has been brought to light in many a day. The disclosures were brought out by the testimony of Birch, in order to defend himself against the prosecution instituted by J. C. Peck. The transactions go back several years, and commence with the great lottery swindle in Chicago, of which the ticket-holders will have a vivid recollection.

This scheme was started by Wiggins, Bradford & Co., and subsequently T. J. Birch, J. C. Peck, M. D. Calkins, and a certain Mr. Delap, became equal partners in the enterprise, each paying the sum of $250. The plan was to secure all the money they could by the sale of the tickets, and then divide the spoils, leaving the lottery to "draw itself." After running a few weeks, all the parties sold out to Wiggins, each receiving $12,500 as his share of the spoils. Wiggins agreed to run the scheme alone, as long as it would pay, and the other parties were to go to New York, where Wiggins was to meet them at the proper time and divide the money. He managed the business until he received $125,000, which he invested in government bonds, and, instead of going to New York, he fled to Canada, leaving his partners out in the cold.

After a time a conference was held by Peck, Birch, Calkins & Co., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, and as Wiggins was reported to be there, they went in to him. Wiggins and Birch visited Canada, and found Wiggins, who paid Birch $25,000. Birch gave Peck $7,500, and agreed to pay a debt in Cincinnati, which the two jointly owed, amounting to $5,000, and which promise he neglected to fulfil.

This did not break friendship between them, however, at this time, for in the fall of 1869 we find them concocting another swindling scheme which eclipsed the former in its boldness and villainy.

Birch, in his eagerness to defraud somebody, arranged a scheme which finally reduced him to penury, as he very positively states under oath. Up in Brownsville, Penn., sixty miles above Pittsburgh, there lived a man of the name of Britton, who owned 2,500 barrels of whiskey, which was yet in bond. He was desirous of selling it to some responsible person, asking only enough in hand to pay the government tax, which is fifty cents a gallon. Birch had an acquaintance in Pittsburgh, named Merring, who had a good reputation, but no money. His plan was to put money enough into the hands of Merring to purchase the whiskey by advancing enough to take it out of bond, and obtain credit for the balance, by means of recommendations as to character and responsibility. Merring was to sell the whiskey as soon as he got it into his possession, for cash, and then fail, after dividing the profits between those who furnished the money. Merring readily assented to the proposition, and Birch immediately wrote to Peck and Calkins, advised them of his plan, and urged them to invest in the enterprise. In November, 1869, Birch says the trio met at his house, in Allegheny City, and agreed to all the arrangements. Peck and Calkins furnished $4,800 of the capital, and, to secure them against loss by the misconduct of Merring, who was a stranger to them, Birch gave Peck a due-bill for the amount paid, with the verbal understanding as above stated. No parties were to be known in the transaction but Merring, the purchaser.

The scheme failed for reasons not clearly stated. The whiskey was purchased, but Birch, Peck, Calkins & Co. never saw their money again. Peck charges Birch with fraud, Birch lays the blame on Merring, and Merring says the government confiscated the whiskey before he could sell it. Peck sued Birch on his due-bills, after decoying him into Ohio, and Birch told the whole story as narrated by us, the leading features of which Peck did not deny, except that he denied knowledge of fraud in the whiskey transaction. Birch was discharged by the Justice, when an order of arrest was issued by the clerk of the Common Pleas Court on the proper affidavit in the civil case, and he was again arrested. He was taken before Judge Steel on habeas corpus and again discharged. An appeal was taken from this decision of the Probate Court, but this is all we have to say of one of the most unblushing villainies ever exposed in a court of justice.

ILLINOIS.

Terrible and Fatal Affray in Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, April 1.—Charles Robinson and Charles Stevenson met in a saloon in this city, on North Sandy street, this afternoon, and, after partaking freely of bad whiskey, commenced playing a game of pigeon-hole. After playing for some time, they began quarrelling over some slight misunderstanding in reference to the game, which resulted in a fight. After several hard blows had been passed, they clinched, and, in the scuffle, Stevenson threw Robinson and fell upon him. A terrific struggle then ensued, in the course of which Robinson, who had a powerful grip, caught Stevenson by the throat, and never relaxed his hold until he had choked him to death. Robinson immediately after fled, but was pursued, and arrested and committed to jail. A Coroner's jury is now holding an inquest over Stevenson's remains. The murderer and murdered man were Englishmen, and farmers of Morgan County, and had been neighbors. They were friends up to the time the quarrel began, which resulted in the terrible tragedy. Robinson is said to be a man of quick temper, and, when intoxicated, was disposed to be quarrelsome. Stevenson was a soldier in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, during the late war, and is said to have been a brave man. The terrible death of Stevenson, who was widely known, has created much excitement here. Messrs. Morrison and Whitlock have been retained by Robinson as his counsel in the case.

Attempt to Kill a Catholic Priest by an Insane Man.

OTTAWA, April 1.—Great excitement was created here to-day by an attempt to kill Rev. Father Terry, of the Catholic Church, of this city, by an insane man. Father Terry had been in attendance to his duties to a convent a few blocks away from his residence, and was returning, when he was met on the street by James Morrissey. The latter was armed with a pistol, and immediately, and without warning, began to fire upon the priest, who turned to run, falling upon his face, when his assailant ran up to him and fired his weapon repeatedly at him. The priest arose and ran farther, by which time the insane man had fired six shots at him. The insane man then ran away, and surgical assistance was procured for the priest. One ball struck him between the [illegible] [illegible] the head, cutting a long gash, but [illegible] not doing serious hurt. The [illegible] the shoulder, [illegible] within [illegible] a little below but, none penetrating far into the flesh. [illegible] was so close to him that the [illegible] burned holes through his clothing into his undershirt, but the quantity of powder was not sufficient to throw the balls with much force, hence his escape. The insane man, two years ago, was admitted to the insane asylum, but [illegible] showed signs of insanity, and the [illegible] not carried. He has several times threatened the life of the priest for some fancied grievance, but no notice was taken of it. When the affair became known this evening at first, it was reported that Father Terry had been killed, and the excitement was so great that the would-be murderer would have been lynched could he have been caught at the time. He was arrested at Marseilles, eight miles east of this city, at 8 o'clock, the shooting having occurred at 4. Father Terry is not fatally hurt, and is using all his influence to prevent violence against the prisoner.

WASHINGTON.

ELLIOTT, THE COLORED CONGRESSMAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The ordinary dull routine of the speech making of the week was somewhat relieved this afternoon by the remarks of Elliott, the colored member from South Carolina, who got the floor on the pending Ku-Klux bill. Elliott is the successor to Preston Brooks, is the strongest of all old South Carolina's secession districts. He is the darkest of all colored members of the House, and, at the same time, the most cultivated, being a graduate from an English university. He came to Congress with the reputation of being one of the most forcible and eloquent speakers in the present body. In the several impromptu speeches which he has made thus far during the present session he has borne himself creditably, and impressed even the most prejudiced Democrats that he is a man of unquestioned power and ability. When he arose this afternoon, both Democrats and Republicans flocked around him, and the galleries presented a marked contrast to their deserted appearance of the last few days. Elliott's voice is very strong, and suggestive of large experience in outdoor speaking. His delivery is also good, and his gestures well-timed and graceful. His speech throughout was listened to with marked attention, there not being the slightest confusion from the exordium to the close. Of course it was in favor of stringent legislation to suppress the alleged existing Southern outrages. The idea he kept continually putting forward was, that no loyal man need fear putting too much power in the hands of a well-meaning administration. It was only

"Rogues that felt the halter draw,
With bad opinion of the law."

He spoke for about an hour and a half from written notes, and was interrupted but twice, and then in connection with facts which, it appeared, he related from his own personal experience. His replies to these interruptions were exceedingly ready, and caused great laughter on the Republican side of the House.

GETTING RID OF SPEECHES.

The House is in session to-night, for the sake of getting rid of as many speeches as possible before the coming week.

KU-KLUX LEGISLATION.

As stated in these despatches last night, most of the ardent friends of stringent Ku-Klux legislation have long since abandoned the idea of getting Shellabarger's bill through. It is now generally conceded that the only bill of the present character which can possibly pass the House, will be one which, while defining the rights to persons under the existing constitutional amendments, and enlarging the operation of the Enforcement act of 1870, at the same time contains a general amnesty provision, and on its all military features it is possible that Poinsenton's Civil Revenue Police bill may be tacked as an amendment in case of the two Houses.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will hold a meeting on Monday next, when the case of the North Carolina Senatorship will be taken up for consideration. Governor Vance, Senator elect from North Carolina, being ineligible under the constitution, by reason of his participation in the rebellion, ex-Senator Abbott puts in a claim for the seat. He will be represented before the committee by Caleb Cushing, his counsel. The ground upon which he bases his right to the seat is that he had won the highest number of votes cast in the Legislature for Senator, and that the votes given for Vance do not count, inasmuch as he was ineligible at the time of the election. It seems to be the general impression of the committee, without having closely examined the case, that Abbott should be admitted.

[To the Associated Press.]

COLORED PAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—To-day, on the recommendation of Messrs. Porter, Platt, and Stowell, of Virginia, the white page from that State was superseded by the appointment of a colored youth from Virginia. This is the first time a colored youth has been appointed page in the House.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of the public debt for April 1:

[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Matured debt not paid	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	[illegible]
Total debt	$2,[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total principal and interest	$2,454,076,[illegible]
Coin in Treasury	[illegible]
Currency in treasury	[illegible]
Total, coin and currency	[illegible]
Debt, less cash in Treasury	[illegible]
Decrease during March	[illegible]
Decrease since March 1, 1869	[illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution being under consideration, Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, said that, while he admitted that crimes were committed in North Carolina, and that the perpetrators escaped detection, he most emphatically denied that the property and lives of loyal men, which often were in danger, or the great mass of the people of North Carolina are as loyal, peaceable, and law-abiding as those of any other State, not excepting even the land that is blessed with the nativity of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler). After showing the manner in which the people had been treated under Republican rule, he said, that whatever else might be said, the soldiers who took part in the war, no one could call them cowardly, sneaking assassins, without rendering himself ridiculous. Not one of those gallant soldiers would disgrace himself and cover with infamy his comrades. They were true to their colors, honor, and plighted faith. He charged that it was the Republicans who, when they accomplished their purpose, had destroyed the institutions of the country [illegible] violation of the constitution [illegible] simply to carry elections, and keep the present party in power, they could not put on the heads of their opponents this vast load of evil.

Mr. SHOBER (N. C.) said the feeling between the whites and blacks was daily becoming better. [illegible] we desire that the whole [illegible] matters, but leave the [illegible] of the State to act in their free exercise, and their potent charms will purify and quiet all scenes of trouble. Give us not by legislation irritate the people, but address to them words of peace and charity. Give them amnesty, and you will do more to put away trouble than by any other measure.

Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.) said that, for the first time, the gentleman to-day eulogized the rebel soldier and urged that it was not safe to legislate in the present condition of affairs, and the gentleman endeavored to convince the House that the state of things which many Republican believed existed in the South, had no existence, and called upon them to grant general amnesty. He (Hawley), while listening to these remarks, was disposed to ask, Have we a government, and constitution at all? The General Government was supreme over and above all, and the constitution conferred all authority upon Congress to execute laws and enforce its guarantees contained in that instrument, without any power standing in the way or their enforcement.

Mr. LEWIS (Ky.) did not wish to deny that disorder existed in some parts of the South; but he wanted the offenders to be punished according to forms and provisions of law. The evils existing were attributable to corrupt and unwise legislation by unprincipled white men and ignorant negroes, respecting what had been exacted from the conquered of the rebellion, [illegible] a conquered people more nobly yielded to the fate of war than the South, and more promptly submitted to legal authority.

Mr. NIBLACK (Ind.) sent up to be read an affidavit received from Iowa, signed by Glass. It showed a remarkable outrage, whether by Ku-Klux, Niblack could not say; but it was something of that character. The affidavit stated that he was born in New York in 1819; that he was the victim of demons, who had complete control of him, making him do things against his will. These demons live on human flesh; they are twenty-five feet high, are black, and have tails behind. Their appearance is naked and shameful. Their words are unclean, and they are liars. They are larger now than they were eight years ago, and are continually growing in size. They are the beasts spoken of in Revelation—winged wizards, dragons, &c.

Mr. SHANKS inquired whether his colleague was connected with that society?

Mr. NIBLACK replied that the affidavit came to him as an evidence of the Ku-Klux outrages.

Mr. ELLIOT (colored) of South Carolina, argued that the pending bill was in consonance with the constitution. It was objected to by Democrats because it struck at their Southern friends. He did not wish to be considered offensive when he quoted from the poet:

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) said there was no path of safety but the path of duty. The duty incumbent on the majority of the House now was to guard the liberties secured, and to enforce the amendments to the constitution.

The House, at half-past 4, took a recess until half-past 7.

EVENING SESSION.

During the evening session Mr. TWITCHELL occupied the chair.

Messrs. BLAIR, of Missouri, and RICE, of Illinois, argued against the bill, and RAMSEY, of South Carolina (colored), in favor.

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Wall street markets were fairly strong to-day, but rather feverish. Money remained at 4 per cent on call, Foreign exchange was without change, at 109¼@109½ for sixty days' sterling, and 110¼@110½ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold was steady at 110⅝@110¾. The exports of specie to-day were: $170,000 by the Samaria and $75,000 by the Hermann.

BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. Dealers and speculators, however, seem indisposed to make further ventures before knowing what the April programme of the Treasury is. Central Pacific bonds were quoted at 93½ to 93¾. The general feeling in Wall street now is that the success of the new 5 per cent loan is assured.

STOCKS.

Stocks opened firm, but afterward declined. Union Pacifics are quoted as follows: Stock, 25½ to 26; first mortgages, 85½; incomes, 40½; land grants, 71¾, ex-coupon of 3½ per cent.

IMPORTS.

The imports this week were the largest ever known—$11,880,000—of which the customs will be about $450,000 in gold. The value of the dry goods imported was $4,[illegible].

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $31,293; specie, $1,641,215; legal tenders, $1,[illegible]; deposits, $[illegible]; and circulation, $7,600.

To the Associated Press.

BURGLARY.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Burglars entered the building of James W. Bell, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street, last night, and carried off $10,[illegible] worth of goods.

CHURCH BURNED.

The splendid Episcopal Church of the Messiah, of which Rev. Dr. Thrall was pastor, corner of Clermont and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, including the magnificent new organ, not less than $150,000; probably covered by insurance.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY SUSPENDS.

The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, of this city, suspended to-day. On a petition of the Attorney General, setting forth that the capital stock of the company had been impaired to the extent of $165,428, Judge Cardozo appointed William M. Tweed, Jr., Receiver of the company. He has given bonds for $[illegible],000.

IOWA.

A Republican State Convention Called.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 1.—A call for the Republican State Convention was issued to-day, as follows:

The sixteenth annual State Convention of the Republican party of Iowa will be held at Des Moines Wednesday, June 21, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor; one candidate for Lieutenant Governor; one candidate for Supreme Judge; and one candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each organized county, and in addition thereto one delegate for every two hundred votes or fraction over one hundred, cast for Ed. Wright, Secretary of State. All persons who have acted with the Republican party heretofore, and are in full accord with its principles now, are invited to take part in the nomination of delegates to this convention.

J. S. CLARKSON, Chairman State Central Committee.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, April 1.—Communication between Paris and Versailles is interrupted. No trains or papers now pass between the two cities.

On Friday a meeting of Paris merchants was held for the purpose of demanding an explanation from the Commune; whereupon one of the delegates thereto responded that Mons. Rampont, who had charge of the General Post Office, has fled with all the staff and the materials. The service will be reorganized speedily by the Commune.

A rumor having arisen that a body of troops, intended for an attack on Paris, had reached Neuilly and St. Cloud, all the western gates of Paris were closed, and several officers of the Eighth Battalion of the National Guard were arrested. The complete isolation of Paris is momentarily expected.

The *Journal Francais* and the *Electeur Libre* have ceased to appear in Paris.

The Commune has summoned Colonel Challemel, who surrendered Fort Mont Valerien to the Prussians, to appear for trial, but he refused to obey the order.

A special from Paris to the *Telegraph* says the Thirteenth Regiment of the line, after reconnoitring the bridge at Sevres, and finding it deserted, entered Paris in a body, where they were received enthusiastically and fraternized with the National Guards. The fugitives from Paris are increasing in numbers.

LONDON, April 1.—Paris despatches dated 31st of March, contain the following information:

The *Cri du Peuple* says the Commune will leave the Hotel de Ville for Luxembourg.

The members of the Commune now administer the affairs of their respective arrondissements.

The *Rappel* publishes a letter from General Le Flo, complaining of the treatment he has received from the Central Committee.

Vinoy and Haussman are still in prison.

It is stated in letters that the journals outside of Paris have been stopped.

The inhabitants continue to leave Paris, and many streets already look deserted.

The *Constitutionnel* newspaper was seized yesterday.

The *Verite* says Rochefort has recovered, and is coming to Paris direct. The *Mot de Ordre* confirms the statement.

The *Mot de Ordre* says Bismark has consented to a modification article in the three preliminaries of peace, and allowed the augmentation of the Paris army to 40,000 men. Bismark, in the note, asks Thiers to define the time at which he would accomplish the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. Thiers resisted the demand by expressing hope that he would succeed in his efforts toward conciliation, and by asserting his right to judge what steps are necessary.

At the sitting of the commune, yesterday, Le Francais was appointed President; Regnault Ferray, Secretary, and Bergeret and Duval, Judges. The commune proposed to admit foreigners to membership of the Council.

The flag of the Commune will be that of the Universal Republic.

Ten Commissioners have been appointed by the commune to take charge of affairs, as follows: Executive, Military, Subsistence, Financial, Justice, Public Security, Works, Trade, Public Service, Foreign Affairs, and Education. It has been decided that education shall be gratuitous, compulsory, and entirely secular.

The commune has determined to despatch representatives to the various States of Europe, and especially to Prussia, as soon as their future attitude is known.

LONDON, April 1.—A Versailles despatch, to-day, pronounces utterly false the report, already telegraphed, that the Thirteenth Regiment of the Line has entered Paris and fraternized with the National Guards.

A despatch from Paris says the Sub-Central Committee has ordered the new elections for military officers, at the same time reminding the National Guards that they have the right to remove all officers in whom they have lost confidence.

The Commune has seized all offices for the collection of taxes.

Delescluze has demanded that the sittings of the commune be made public. The proposition is approved by the *Rappel*, and other journals.

The red flag has been noticed on the Tuileries and Louvre.

Telegraph communication is established between the Ministry, the Mairies, and the public buildings generally.

GERMANY.

LONDON, April 1.—Bismarck has written to the Chamber of Commerce of Strasbourg that Germany will compensate the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine for the losses and damages, and that the inhabitants of those provinces when they were annexed, under similar circumstances, to France.

A despatch from Berlin, says the *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day, announces that the proposal of the French Government to Germany for an increase of the number of French troops in Paris has been agreed to. The German Government has also promised, in case of the spread of the disturbances in France, to yield the departments occupied by German troops, in a state of siege, according to French laws. The number and disposition of the German forces in France will not be changed.

WIESBADEN, April 1.—The Duke of Nassau has been quite ill, but has partially recovered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PLYMOUTH, April 1.—Arrived, Holsatia, from New York.

LONDON, April 1.—Steamship City of Dublin, of New York, touched at Queenstown.

There are two conflicting reports as to the time and distance by which the Cambridge won the race to-day. Some parties say the distance was only one length, and time five seconds.

DENMARK.

LONDON, April 1.—A despatch from Itzehoe, Denmark, announces the arrival at Gluckstadt, capital of the Duchy of Holstein, of one thousand French soldiers, released from captivity in Germany. A large number of transports are ordered. Transports are in waiting at Gluckstadt to carry them to France.

ITALY.

LONDON, April 1.—A despatch from Florence, March 31, says Viscount Harcourt has been appointed French Ambassador to Rome, and Count Paszio Chabanel comes to Florence in a similar capacity.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 1.—The Japanese Ambassador, Prince [illegible], and suite, have arrived here, accompanied by Baron Siebold and interpreter.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—The Queen Dowager of Sweden is ill.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 14, via HAVANA, April 1.—The Mexican Congress is at dead lock. The Opposition have a majority of 12, but are unable to accomplish their aim, because Juarez's deputies leave the hall and prevent the necessary quorum. The three-fourths attendance of members is required by the constitution. The schemes of the Fusionists have been partly defeated, and the chances of Juarez are consequently strengthened. General Negrete repudiates the Fusionists. Several distinguished politicians declare that the election will not be probably for Juarez. The attempt of the Fusionists to send an army from the capital, resulted in the army adhering to Juarez unanimously.

The church party is omnipotent. The Corona movement generally wanes. Ex-Gov. Cuervo ran away to the capital, after an armed encounter between both factions. Cuervo has petitioned Congress to pass a law withdrawing the federal troops. The President's birthday was celebrated by the diet, and the Emperor William's on the 22nd. Many German and American flags were displayed.

Congress has passed to a first reading a bill granting the freedom of the ballot by 74 majority. Lerdo has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Velasco Minister of the Interior. Saavedra has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice. Romero will probably go to Washington, and Bayno will probably assume the Ministry of Finance.

WISCONSIN.

Insane Hospital—Madison Municipal Nominations—Judicial Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, April 1.—The new Board of Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane met, to-day, and elected David Atwood President, W. R. Taylor Vice President, Simeon Mills Treasurer, and A. D. Hastings Secretary. The present officers of the institution were reappointed, and the board adjourned to the second Wednesday of April.

There is getting to be considerable excitement about the city election, which comes off next Tuesday. The Democrats held their ward caucuses, last night, and nominated a very indifferent set of candidates for Aldermen and Supervisors. They had their city convention this morning. There had been quite a strife about Treasurer at caucuses, but it was supposed that J. D. Gurnee would be nominated for Mayor without much opposition. After the convention was organized, however, a recess was taken, and the secret caucus of its members held, when such influences were brought to bear that Gurnee was thrown overboard, and, when the convention reassembled, W. T. Leitch, a fossil Democrat, was nominated by a vote of 12 to 8. John Lewis was nominated over Bradford by 16 to 4. Several of Gurnee's friends avow their intention to bolt, feeling outraged at the style of his treatment.

The Republicans held their caucuses in five wards last night, making good nominations, and have their city convention to-night, when Dr. J. B. Bowen for Mayor, and Major Bailey for Treasurer, will probably be nominated, with a well grounded hope of election.

Reports from different parts of the State show that Democrats are active in efforts to secure Paine's election to the Supreme Bench; and unless the Republicans generally rally to the polls, there is danger of their success.

Ice is out of all the lakes except Fourth where it is more than half gone.

THE DOMINION.

Fire at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., April 1.—A fire broke out this morning in Walker's ship chandlery store, on Ward street, and extended through to Water street, burning Jas. Harvey's, Allen Bros.' store, warehouses, together with three small liquor stores, two cooper and two block [illegible] shops. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is well covered by insurance.

A New Free List.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.—The government has issued instructions to admit, on and after to-day, the following articles free: Coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas, beans, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grains; Indian meal, oatmeal, flour, or meal of any other grain.

The Fishery Question.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.—In the House of Commons some discussion arose on Dr. Tupper's motion for the House to go into committee on a resolution providing for an increased amount to the act respecting the fishery by foreign vessels. Mr. Tupper said the resolutions provide another means for carrying out the present regulations, and did not propose to make the present law more stringent.

Mr. Holton said it empowered the Minister of Marine to order captured vessels to be taken into other than Canadian ports. He thought injustice might result from this.

After discussion, the resolutions were agreed to, and the bill founded on them read for the first time.

Bond Robbery.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1.—A package, containing $4,100 in gold coupons, due April 1, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad bonds, was stolen yesterday, while in transit from Herkimer County.

Destructive Fire.

TROY, N. Y., April 1.—Griswold's Opera House was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $18,000. F. W. Bishop's saloon, kept in the theatre building, loses $1,000; insured. Stanberger's barber shop was damaged by falling walls $5,000; insured.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Walter B. Foster, an editor and publisher here twenty years ago, but for several years past secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, died in a son of this morning of [illegible] yesterday. His remains will be forwarded to Boston, where his relatives reside.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$30—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$330,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. [illegible] rates paid for [illegible]. [illegible] & CO., Bankers, [illegible] Wall st., N. Y.

FASHIONS.

The Spring Openings.

[illegible] for the Season—A Bridal Dress—[illegible] Naval and Tri-Color—Spring Goods and Morning Robes.

Nature Amended.

[illegible] Hair, and Hair-Pin Showers.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] last week has been commemorated by [illegible] two openings of spring goods at no[illegible] houses—one being in the dry goods and [illegible] in the millinery line.

THE FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON

[illegible] Tuesday and Wednesday of last week [illegible]lin, Hale & Co.'s new and elegant store [illegible] Wabash avenue. The firm had just removed [illegible] old stand on Lake street, and it required no little amount of skill and labor to [illegible] them to make so grand a show as graced [illegible] opening day. Condensed energy did [illegible] however, and the great store was a scene of [illegible] display that is seldom equalled. The [illegible] was toned down to almost scenic effect [illegible] gorgeous assortment of rich and beautiful [illegible], displayed in the most admirable manner. The whole establishment reflected great [illegible] on Mr. Ghormley, the gentleman who [illegible] the decorations and draperies.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

[illegible] some novel and striking designs in [illegible] goods, brown linens, Swiss muslins, and [illegible]-silks, all made in the latest fashions [illegible] tasteful manner, and under the supervision of a gentleman rejoicing in the appropriate name of Mr. Suits. Some very handsome dresses were here displayed, but to the [illegible] another part of the building held [illegible] of attraction. Away up in the fourth [illegible] to which you easily and luxuriously ascend by an elevator, are the dressmaking [illegible] of Mr. W. Ghormley, the head dressmaker of the establishment. Here are on [illegible] those marvellous toilets which fill out [illegible] loveliness at brilliant parties, or on [illegible] interesting and solemn occasions of [illegible] ceremonies. And here I saw a

BRIDAL TROUSSEAU

[illegible] perfectly bewildering. Shut your [illegible] and imagine a canary-colored silk, of [illegible], ripe hue a teasing ear of sweet [illegible], and as soft and thick as a web [illegible] leaves, made with a court train and [illegible] crosswise fold around the edge, [illegible] up on the front breadths in points. [illegible] overskirt with plain front, not looped [illegible] sides but gathered lengthwise, and [illegible] all around and up the sides of front [illegible] with duchesse point lace. The waist [illegible] with a margot point in front and two [illegible] in the back, trimmed all around [illegible] lace. A Nilsson sleeve with elbow [illegible] point lace.

A SAILOR SUIT

[illegible] with black silk skirt, with lower [illegible] quarter of a yard wide, of the black [illegible] The heading of this flounce was lined [illegible] silk. Then four narrow flounces of [illegible] blue and black silk, with reverse [illegible]. The overskirt long, and trimmed [illegible] same style. Sailor waist of blue silk [illegible] three straight bands, back and [illegible] composed of the blue silk [illegible] diagonal fold, with black centre. Sailor [illegible] the. Overgarment of black silk [illegible] sleeves. Overskirt looped with a [illegible] fastened from the side, one end trim[illegible].

A TRI-COLORED SUIT

[illegible] underskirt of the darkest shade of [illegible] trimmed with a lighter shade of silk [illegible] flounces. The overskirt was yet [illegible] shade, and was trimmed with the [illegible] Waist same shade as overskirt, with [illegible] colors in trimming. This is to be a [illegible] mode of making up spring silks. [illegible] conversation with Mr. Ghormley developed some new and interesting features in [illegible] season modes, not the least startling of which will be the introduction of demi-[illegible] walking dresses on ladies of wealth [illegible] position, and also the well-assured fact [illegible] majority of ladies prefer to have a [illegible] design their dresses; for, though [illegible] Ghormley may with artistic fingers [illegible] the shapes and gets the fair purchaser [illegible] in love with herself, the gentleman does not touch with profane finger the [illegible] of his customer; he merely takes in at [illegible] the peculiarities of the situation, [illegible] a man. "Miss 'F.,' compress waist, [illegible] shape; but shoulders must be short-[illegible] back straightened; will do in the Greek [illegible] Mem., mem. And adoring eyes follow F. hereafter on the promenade, and [illegible] "What a figure that girl has, [illegible]! There's natural beauty for you." [illegible] to admire, as if art were [illegible] superior to nature any time! [illegible] of the essentials of dresses made at [illegible] establishment must be neatness. The [illegible] is examinable, and no dress is permitted to leave until completely finished. The [illegible] are lined throughout with crinoline, [illegible] with satines or cambric, and only un[illegible] goods are employed for making walk[illegible] dresses, wedding trousseaus, including [illegible] Boots to match ordered from piece to [illegible] goods, ordered dresses.

Morning robes are all made in the elegant and fashionable manner, and exhibited in the store, so that A, B, and C order similar styles. Mr. Ghormley [illegible] years engaged in the business [illegible] connection with the firm of Hamlin & Co., [illegible] reduced dressmaking to a science.

[illegible] of the other occasions of interest in the past week was an opening of fashionable millinery at Messrs. F. Prescott's, on [illegible]. The feature of the day there [illegible] elegance of the hats trimmed [illegible] noticeable decrease in the number of [illegible] from last year, thus avoiding the confusion [illegible] attendant on twenty different shapes [illegible] exhibition at once. The rooms were [illegible] decorated, the young ladies were [illegible] in smiles, the gentlemanly partners [illegible] their attentions to their best-looking patrons, and a crowd of lively, well-dressed ladies streamed in and out all day. Among the hats were one conspicuous beauty, called

THE BROADWAY.

[illegible] shape cannot be described; it must be [illegible] with admiring eyes. It is a somewhat [illegible] hat, with a drooping brim. This was [illegible] with white silk. The outside was trimmed with white silk, white velvet, and daisies.

THE VENTURE

[illegible] narrow brim, and high, sloping crown. It [illegible] trimmed with black lace and pink roses, [illegible] long ends of black lace were caught together with occasional rosebuds. A small [illegible] tip, pure white, ornamented the left [illegible].

THE ITEM

[illegible] dainty round hat of black Neapolitan, [illegible] trimmed with a stand-up plaiting of [illegible] gros grain ribbon, with long ends, [illegible] high on the crown and fastened with [illegible] Lavender feather in front.

AN ENGLISH TURBAN

[illegible] lady was of fine white straw. It [illegible] simply trimmed with white blonde and [illegible] flowers, the rolling brim lined with white silk.

A GYPSEY BONNET

[illegible] of pink silk, trimmed with black daisies, [illegible] strings were of bands of the silk fringed [illegible] a simple and inexpensive affair, but very [illegible].

[illegible] Neapolitan straw is very much worn, [illegible] with blue or green ribbon, and [illegible] of frayed out silk. Brown straws are [illegible] with two shades of the color. Chip [illegible] hats have the brims lined with some [illegible] contrasting shade of silk. A ruche of [illegible] frayed and fastened around the crown [illegible] ends of ribbon.

[illegible] round crowns with scalloped brims are going to be worn. The Gipsey hat may be a bonnet [illegible] slight change in the trimming. As a hat, [illegible] no strings and is worn over the forehead; as a bonnet, it is placed back of the [illegible] leaving the bonnet far back on the head [illegible] to be a proclivity of the season, but it [illegible] becoming to nearly all ladies. The [illegible] hats now on exhibition will find favor [illegible] guards when the season is later.

SPRING GOODS.

Ladies living in the country are anxious to [illegible] what will be worn for spring suits. [illegible] and two-striped Japanese silks at [illegible] and 80 cents are going to be in great demand. Last year those goods were made in [illegible] and linen, and, as a consequence, [illegible] season, they are silk and crumpled easily; [illegible] and are much finer fabrics. [illegible] there are wash poplins at 50 cents a yard. [illegible] favorite color is brown. A light gray poplin trimmed with blue or brown is a popular [illegible] for young ladies. Pedlar's poplin or [illegible] silk and worsted goods, come in dress [illegible] at $12 each. They are a yard and a [illegible] wide, and have some beautiful new [illegible] of salmon, pink, blue and brown. [illegible] leading alpaca is the Eagle brand. This [illegible] very handsome material. For the benefit [illegible] dealers, we will say that the warp is cotton, [illegible] the filling the best mohair wool, twice as [illegible] as the warp. The result is a thick, [illegible] lustrous fabric, which closely resembles our [illegible] American silk; of a good, durable black, [illegible] fine even texture, that will wear all [illegible]. The prices range from 50 cents to $1. [illegible] I think there is no handsomer season [illegible] than one tastefully and genteelly made [illegible] Eagle brand alpaca.

The brown linen suits on exhibition at the [illegible] opening were very pretty and stylish, [illegible] it will be a certain time before they are [illegible] to any extent, on the promenade. It [illegible] remains to be seen how trimmings of two [illegible] shades will take, but all the symptoms now [illegible] that they will be universally worn.

THE HAIR

[illegible] no newer promenade style than the [illegible] braids with curls between. The long [illegible] braid, tied at the end with ribbon, [illegible] been usurped by the demi monde, and [illegible] of refinement do not care to wear it. [illegible] style was a "[illegible]" one at best. In St. [illegible] the ladies wear their hair frizzed and [illegible] up to a fearful height. In New York [illegible] Pompadour roll and curls are the prevailing style. In Chicago, not to be outdone, one [illegible] exhibits all the fashions. It takes half-[illegible] hundred hair-pins to dress a Chicago lady's [illegible], and, in walking half-a-block, one sees [illegible] tokens on the sidewalk indicating [illegible] woman has gone before. The manufacture of blonde hair has become quite a branch [illegible] trade, and M. Campbell ascribes much of [illegible] wonderful success in business to this display of woman's weakness, and exhibits in his store more than one golden chignon that was brown. As usual, art triumphs over [illegible] here, and the changed locks have that [illegible] golden glitter over which poets rave [illegible] sensible men lose their wits. Only one [illegible] a bottle, and warranted not to injure [illegible] roots!

PARASOLS

[illegible] lined. The pongees are arched more [illegible] last year, and have a scolloped awning, [illegible] with blue or pink, and bound around [illegible] edges. The seams of some are corded [illegible] the lining silk. The handles are more [illegible] than last year. Ladies are ordering parasols now from the dealer to match [illegible]. A fashionable lady at Riverside has [illegible] four made to order—one of dark rich [illegible] silk, with pearl and gold stick; one [illegible] black satin, with fine black bead and silk [illegible] to match suit of black Canton [illegible] embroidered; one of white corded silk, [illegible] ebony and gold handle, and Chantilly [illegible] cover, and one of drab silk with amber [illegible] and point lace cover. The sum total, [illegible].

WHITE GOODS

[illegible] beginning to make quite a show in the [illegible] They are not made as they were last [illegible].

[illegible] year. The overskirt is long, and very [illegible] trimmed, and the waist is a basque and [illegible] with flowing sleeves. A [illegible] style of making is with a puff at the [illegible] with tucks and ruffles on each side. [illegible] ruckings are being favor; they have [illegible] china-like stiffness that is magnificent [illegible].

MORNING ROBES.

There is a new and very pretty [illegible] morning wrappers, called the Lorne. [illegible] material is white or delicately-colored. The shape is a loose Gabrielle. [illegible] the material is turned back from the [illegible] each side, widens the breast, narrows [illegible] waist, and again widening on the skirt [illegible] ruffled on the edge, and fastened at [illegible] with handsome pearl buttons. The [illegible] a drapery, trimmed with the pointed [illegible] cambric wrapper has a wide band, with a narrow ruffle on either [illegible] down each front, and around the [illegible] coat sleeves, trimmed up to the elbow. [illegible] do we not hear the size of Madame [illegible] feet? We are told that she has twelve [illegible] boots and shoes, with flannel [illegible] whether her size is two or six the [illegible] not say. Shall we yet hear by cable [illegible] or is ours a for-Lorne hope?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOPICS OF THE TIME. By James Parton. [illegible] James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: [illegible] Griggs & Co. 1871.

Under the general head of "Topics of the Time," Mr. Parton has collected a number of the fugitive essays which have appeared from time to time, during the past two [illegible] in the newspapers and magazines, and [illegible] them in neat book form. They include "Uncle Sam's Treatment of [illegible] vants," "The Yankees at Home," "[illegible] Annual Peccadilloes," "International [illegible] Right," "Our Roman Catholic Brethren," "How Congress Wastes its Time," "Clothes Mania," "Log-rolling at Washington," "Our Israelitish Brethren," Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte," and "The Government of the City of New York." Nearly all these topics will strike the reader with a familiar sound, and some of them, considerable popularity for the writer at the time. At the present date, however, they are rather of the cold-dinner order. Even in existence, mostly local in character, with no claim to literary excellence, and mainly compiled from other authorities, they present little that is attractive in book form. They served their purpose in their periodical form, and should have been allowed to die [illegible] when they died. Parton is, however, but a good writer, and a popular reader. He originates nothing, but says nothing specially worth preserving.

THE ARTIST'S MARRIED LIFE: [illegible] of Albert Durer. Translated from the German of Leopold Schefer. By Mrs. J. [illegible] Revised edition, with memoir. New York: James Miller. Chicago: [illegible] Griggs & Co. 1871.

THEODOLF, THE ICELANDER: [illegible] From the German of De La Motte Fouqué. Boston, New York: James Miller. Chicago: [illegible] S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

[illegible] Miller, the New York publisher, [illegible] "A Library of Choice [illegible]," which the above works form a part, [illegible] series which has been selected and [illegible] but the low price at which they are [illegible] published has necessitated the use of small type, paper, and sewing, also, to their detriment, [illegible] in binding and clumsy typography [illegible] economy of the volumes, however [illegible] popularize the admirable works [illegible] mentioned, it will subserve a very valuable purpose. No better reading of a religious character can be placed before the people than this story of the artistic life of Durer, and "Theodolf, the Icelander," which Fouqué himself esteemed his best work, and which Walter Scott used as an invaluable guide in delineating the character and manners of the Northman in the tenth century. If these books are compact and convenient, and if the remainder of the series is selected with equal judgment, the publisher will supply a want which has long been felt.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY. 1871. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Chicago: [illegible] G. Holmes.

This interesting year book of facts in science and art, exhibiting the progress made in all parts of the world during the year preceding, each volume of which [illegible] the twentieth issue, each complete in itself, and containing a well-digested synopsis of all the important discoveries made in mechanics, the useful arts, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology, botany, mineralogy, meteorology, geography, antiquities, etc.

We need say little more than that this issue is fully up to the standard of those which preceded it, which is sufficient to insure it an unquestionable welcome to all who wish to keep themselves posted in the march of the physical sciences. Of course, much has been omitted in every department which was of sufficient interest, but enough is given to enable the reader to form a comprehensive view of the advance of science, and to form a valuable book of reference. The present volume is the twenty-second of the series, and is prefaced by a fine likeness of Michael Faraday, accompanied by a biographical sketch of the great philosopher.

OUR GIRLS. By Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D., President of the Normal Institute for Physical Education; Proprietor of the Family [illegible] Boston, Author of "New Gymnastics for Men, Women, and Children," "Weak Lungs, and How to Make Them Strong," [illegible] New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

Dio Lewis has already done [illegible] service, something being [illegible] [illegible] account; one of the Swedish ranks, [illegible] the Turkish, an allopathic to-day, [illegible] pathist to-morrow, [illegible] superficial, and [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

HEARTSEASE; OR, THE BROTHER'S WIFE. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE. By the [illegible] "The Two Guardians," "Heartsease," "The Kings of England," etc., etc. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

The Messrs. Appleton & Co. have commenced the publication of a uniform edition of Miss Yonge's novels, of which the above entitled are already out. They are issued each in two volumes, well illustrated, and bound in very elegant green cloth, making them a very handsome library edition. It would be superfluous [illegible] speak a word in commendation of these stories, which have already become classics, and need only call the attention of readers to the fact that they are now on sale, glad to welcome [illegible] in her handsome dress.

DAISY MAYNARD'S FOUR PROMISES. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Chicago: [illegible]

WHAT SHAWNY DID TO THE LIGHTHOUSE. By S. J. Prichard, author of "Rose Marbury," etc. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1871.

THREE PROVERB STORIES. By Louisa M. Alcott. [illegible] "Kitty's Class Day," "Aunt Kipp," and "Psyche's Art." Boston: Loring. Chicago: Western News Co. 1871.

The three books mentioned above are three juvenile publications, issued and intended to be the best of the season. Miss Alcott's stories, which have for their subjects, "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine," "Haste Makes Waste," and "Fine Feathers make Fine Birds," will add to the popularity of "Little Women." The Honest Dose, will readily win popularity, especially among young readers. "Daisy Maynard's Four Promises" is a charming children's story, of a healthy kind, while the lighthouse is for interested to know "What Shawny Did to the Lighthouse."

NOTES, Explanatory and Practical, on the Acts of the Apostles. Designed for Bible Teachers and Bible Classes. By Albert Barnes. [illegible] on the Evidences of Christianity. Revised Edition. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

It will certainly be interesting to Biblical readers to know that the Messrs. Harper have issued a revised edition of Barnes' Notes on the Acts, in very neat and convenient form. Barnes' Biblical Notes have been long known. Any new and improved edition will be welcome with favor. The text and notes are given in double columns, and the work is finely illustrated with maps and engravings, forming a complete explanatory key to every verse of the Book of Acts, and throwing light upon every clouded passage. The volume will be well known in the Sunday school and theological library that now awaits the appearance of its contents, but only [illegible] its present edition.

FUN BETTER THAN PHYSIC; OR, EVERYBODY'S LIFE-PRESERVER. By W. W. Hall, M. D., New York, Author of "The Sea Board," "Health by Good Living," [illegible] Chicago: R. R. Springer, [illegible] 1871.

The motto of Dr. Hall's book is that a healthy fool is happier than a sick [illegible], and this motto he has always [illegible] all his writings, which have been thoroughly familiar to the American people. The volume before us is a neat, racy treatise, but a collection of his essays and observations, seated in a terse and humorous manner, and full of practical sense. In the garb of mirth the reader and all the laws of good health are given, and the elements of a cheerful, sunny philosophy, which is one of Dr. Hall's [illegible] means to good health. He believes in the statement that every grain of laughter is a nail out of our coffins, and enforces it on the reader at every turn. His method of serving health is just what is needed in busy, restless, anxious lives, and, as he says in his title, is "better than physic."

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted both to S. C. Griggs & Co. and to the Western News Co. for copies of [illegible] of the commission appointed by the Governor of New York, under the authority of the Legislature, to revise the laws for the [illegible] and collection of State and local taxes [illegible] in neat pamphlet form by Weed, Parsons & Co. [illegible] Bros. The Commissioners were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wells, Edwin Dodge, and [illegible]

We have received from [illegible] Company the first number [illegible] magazine, [illegible] The contents are [illegible] John C. Freund [illegible] Theophile Gautier [illegible] his best poems, by Andrew Lang [illegible] Heart," a characteristic story [illegible] Concert of Art [illegible] of Prince [illegible] [illegible] Icelandic by [illegible] American [illegible] Hughes; [illegible]

convention.
J. S. CLARKSON,
Chairman State Central Committee.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, April 1.—Communication between Paris and Versailles is interrupted. No trains or papers now pass between the two cities.

On Friday a meeting of Paris merchants was held for the purpose of demanding an explanation from the Commune; whereupon one of the delegates thereto responded that Mons. Rampont, who had charge of the General Post Office, has fled with all his staff and the materiel. The service will be reorganized quickly by the Commune.

A New Free List.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.—The government has issued instructions to admit, on and after to-day, the following articles free: Coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas, beans, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grains; Indian meal, oatmeal, flour, or meal of any other grain.

The Fishery Question.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.—In the House of Commons some discussion arose on Dr. Tupper's motion for the House to go into committee on the resolution providing for an amendment to the act respecting the fisheries by foreign vessels. [illegible]

After discussion, the resolutions were agreed to, and the bill founded on them read for the first time.

Bond Robbery.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1.—A package, containing $2,100 in gold coupons, due April 1, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad bonds, was stolen yesterday, while in transit from Herkimer County.

Destructive Fire.

TROY, N. Y., April 1.—Griswold's Opera House was destroyed by fire this morning. [illegible]

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Walter B. Foster, an editor and publisher here twenty years ago, but for several years past secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, died yesterday. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible]

FASHIONS.

The Spring Openings.

Hats for the Season—A Bridal Dress—Suits Naval and Tri-Color—Spring Goods and Morning Robes.

Nature Amended.

Hair, and Hair-Pin Showers.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

The last week has been commemorated by at least two openings of spring goods at notable houses—one being in the dry goods and the other in the millinery line.

THE FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON

was held Tuesday and Wednesday of last week by Field, Leiter & Co.'s new and elegant store on State street. The firm had just removed from their old stand on Lake street, and it required no little amount of skill and labor to put them in such grand a show as usual on the opening day. [illegible] The whole establishment reflected great credit on Mr. Ghormley, the gentleman who designed the decorations and draperies.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

had some novel and striking designs in poplins, brown linens, Swiss muslins, and lawns, all made in the latest fashions and tasteful manner, and under the supervision of a gentleman rejoicing in the appellation of Mr. Suits. [illegible]

BRIDAL TROUSSEAU

was perfectly bewildering. Shut your eyes and imagine a canary-colored silk, of a rich, ripe hue [illegible]

A SAILOR SUIT

made with black silk skirt, with lower flounce a quarter of a yard wide, of the black silk. [illegible]

A TRI-COLORED SUIT

The underskirt of the darkest shade of silk, trimmed with a lighter shade of silk in alternate flounces. [illegible]

THE BROADWAY.

This shape cannot be described; it must be seen with admiring eyes. It is a somewhat large hat, with a drooping brim. [illegible]

THE VENTURE

has narrow brim, and high, sloping crown. [illegible]

THE ITEM

was a dainty round hat of black Neapolitan. [illegible]

AN ENGLISH TURBAN

of pink silk, trimmed with black daisies. [illegible]

SPRING GOODS.

Ladies living in the country are anxious to know what will be worn for spring suits. [illegible]

THE HAIR

has no newer promenade style than the looped braids with curls between. [illegible]

PARASOLS

are all lined. The pongees are arched more than last year, and have a scalloped edging, lined with blue or pink, and bound around the edges. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOPICS OF THE TIME. By James Parton. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

Under the general head of "Topics of the Times," Mr. Parton has collected a number of the fugitive essays which have appeared, from time to time, during the past year or two, in the newspapers and magazines, and issued them in neat book form. [illegible]

THE ARTIST'S MARRIED LIFE; being that of Albert Durer. Translated from the German of Leopold Schefer. By Mrs. J. E. Stodart. Revised edition, with memoir. New York: James Miller. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

THEODOLF, THE ICELANDER. A Romance. From the German of the Baron de la Motte Fouque. New York: James Miller. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

[illegible]

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1871. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

This interesting year book of facts in science and art, exhibiting the progress made in all parts of the world during the calendar year preceding each volume, has now reached its twentieth issue. [illegible]

OUR GIRLS. By Dio Lewis, A. M., M. D. [illegible] New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

[illegible]

THE TRADE CIRCULAR ANNUAL for 1871. [illegible]

FUN BETTER THAN PHYSIC; OR, EVERYBODY'S LIFE-PRESERVER. By W. W. Hall, M. D. [illegible]

HEARTSEASE; OR, THE BROTHER'S WIFE. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE. By the author of "The Two Guardians," "Heartsease," etc. [illegible] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

[illegible]

DAISY MAYNARD'S FOUR PROMISES. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1871.

WHAT SHAWNY DID TO THE LIGHTHOUSE. By S. J. Prichard. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1871.

THREE PROVERB STORIES. By Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Moods," "Little Women," and "An Old-Fashioned Girl." [illegible] Boston: Loring. Chicago: Western News Co. 1871.

[illegible]

NOTES, Explanatory and Practical, on the Acts of the Apostles; Designed for Sunday School Teachers and Bible Classes. By Albert Barnes. [illegible] New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted both to S. C. Griggs & Co., and to the Western News Co., for the report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of New York, under the authority of the Legislature, to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of State and local taxes, published in neat pamphlet form by Harper & Bros. [illegible]

[illegible]

Books Received.

[illegible]

THE EAST ST. LOUIS UNION STOCK YARD.

The Parties Interested in the Organization—A Description of the Proposed Enterprise.

From the St. Louis Times, April 1.

[illegible]

Ohio Whiskey Retailers in Trouble—Wife of a Sot Gets Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars Damages.

From the Washington (Ohio) Herald, March 30.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan, of this place, commenced suit against the different liquor-sellers in town for selling liquor to her husband, asking damages which she claimed she had sustained by the sale of liquor to her husband by these dealers in intoxicating drink. [illegible]

OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

BERLIN.

German Acquisitions by the War.

The Pecuniary Indemnity.

Peace and its Attending Incidents.

Elections to the Reichstag.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, March 9.

It is with no little pride that the Prussians consider that they have been able to make their own peace without interference or suggestions from the other nations. In this they are conscious not only of their own strength, but pride themselves that Prussia's dominion on the continent has superseded the English principle of the equilibrium of the nations. This was a chief point in the policy of Bismarck, who insisted on the non-interference of England, not because he feared her opposition to the particular terms he should dictate, but because he did not want her to interfere on her principle. [illegible]

The annexed provinces will be a considerable acquisition to Germany in several respects. They contain, according to the last census, 1,616,772 inhabitants. [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 1.

The prominent features of the past week in connection with finances, have been rumors in regard to the April programme of the Treasury; rumors in regard to a proposed lock-up of money in New York, and a flight of smaller rumors in regard to the manipulation of stocks, all of which have, so far, failed of fulfillment. [illegible]

The prospects of Mr. Boutwell's new 5 per cent loan have improved greatly during the past week. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 1.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 1.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Danger Ahead.

[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

"REGENERATION."

Rev. Chas. E. Cheney Summoned for Another Trial.

He is Charged With "Contumacy and Wilful Misconduct."

Copy of the Formal Presentment of Charges and Specifications.

Spicy Correspondence Between Bishop Whitehouse and the Wardens of Christ Church.

The case of the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney has been so often before the public, and for so long a time, that they had begun to regard the issue as a simple difference of opinion between the officers of the Church ... power to enforce the ground from a ... [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE OF PRESENTMENT.

On the 28th of March, Bishop Whitehouse furnished to Rev. Mr. Cheney a copy of the presentment, accompanying it with the following notice: [illegible]

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois.

LIST OF PRESBYTERS.

The Bishop, at the same time, forwarded the following list of presbyters, from which Mr. Cheney may select three or five. [illegible]

Rev. J. Brainard Duffield, rector of Christ Church, ...
Rev. W. W. Estabrook, rector of Christ Church, ...
Rev. Frank M. Gregg, rector of St. Paul's Church, ...
Rev. Theodore J. Holcomb, rector of Trinity ...
Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., rector of Grace Church, ...
Rev. J. L. Townsend, rector of Trinity Church, ...
Rev. W. H. Williams, rector of St. Luke's Church, ...

[illegible]

(Signed) HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois.

PRESENTMENT.

The formal presentment is as follows: [illegible]

LETTER TO THE WARDENS.

On the 18th of February the Bishop addressed to the wardens of Christ Church the following letter: [illegible]

REPLY OF THE WARDENS.

Six days later the wardens replied to the Bishop as follows: [illegible]

E. S. PHILLIPS, ALBERT CRANE, Wardens of Christ Church.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1871.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Burglaries.

The cigar store of George Hoffman, No. 109 Kinzie street, was entered last night by thieves who stole $8 in currency and several pounds of tobacco.

—Early on Saturday morning thieves broke a pane of glass in the show window of the store No. 151 South Halsted street, and carried off several pairs of shoes and slippers.

—The store Nos. 87 and 89 West Lake street was robbed yesterday morning of $150 worth of clothing and goods.

—The butcher shop on the corner of Market and Indiana streets was visited by thieves on Saturday night, and, as there was nothing else portable, they took $2 in currency, a clock, the key of the door, a hammer and a round of beef.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest, yesterday, at 207 Jackson street, on the remains of Michael Callahan. He had been drinking to excess on Saturday night, and while vomiting suffocated. Callahan was a single man. [illegible]

—Also, at No. 141 Dearborn street, on the body of J. E. S. Fay. He had been intoxicated for several days, and was found dead in bed yesterday morning. [illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible] It is owned and occupied by August Schiller.

[illegible]

Knife Practice.

At a quarter of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Miles J. Clynch was passing the corner of Wright and Halsted streets he was assaulted by two young men, and during the scuffle, was stabbed in the left arm and right side. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

—William Cally, who was employed as waiter at the Briggs House, has been missing since last Friday noon.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Third Game of the White Stockings' Trip—They Defeat the New Orleans Southerns by a Score of 39 to 10.

Base Ball.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. SOUTHERNS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—About five hundred persons were in attendance, this afternoon, at the park, to witness the game of ball between the White Stockings and the Southerns. [illegible]

The following is the batting score of the White Stockings in to-day's game, the Southerns' score being omitted for an obvious reason:

[illegible]

Billiards.

RUDOLPHE AGAIN VANQUISHES DION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Rudolphe again beat Dion, last evening, scoring 1,500 on the 68th inning, against Dion's 1,265.

Pugilistic.

PRIZE FIGHT NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—A desperate and bloody prize fight occurred to-day on a plantation a few miles North of this city, on the Mississippi River, between Mike Hyde, of this city, and Jack Grogan, who whipped Fred. Bussey, of Chicago, last January. [illegible] Grogan having a rib broken. Ed Duffy, proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, was referee; Tim Flynn keeping time.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Encounter Between a Hackman and a Young Man who Paid in Advance.

A rough and tumble fight took place on the corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets at half-past 7 o'clock last evening, the participants being John Bingham, a hackman, and Thomas Powers, a youth of 22 years. [illegible] All the circumstances will undoubtedly be learned when the case is called for a hearing at the Police Court, which will happen as soon as Powers is able to appear.

THE LAW COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judgment was confessed by William R. Hull, in favor of Everett H. Barney and J. H. Arthur ... [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

How it was Prepared and Delivered.

The Audience and the Occasion.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.

You will have received, several days before you can print this, Mr. Sumner's speech against San Domingo, a speech as remarkable for the victory, after much persistence, by which Mr. Sumner succeeded in getting a chance to deliver it, after the occasion for it had passed, as for the documentary compactness and locomotive impact of the speech itself. It was also a curious circumstantial triumph, for it was made only a few hours before the three Commissioners to San Domingo were due amongst us, with their urgent report to have the island annexed.

SPEECH-MAKING AS AN ART.

Mr. Sumner, as you know, is a practiced speech-maker of the Boston school. [illegible]

SUMNER AS A SPEECH-MAKER.

Mr. Sumner has delivered many a speech in Faneuil Hall, every speech well gathered together, fixed into phrases, made logical and classical, and aimed upon the current trials and necessities. [illegible]

THIS PARTICULAR SPEECH.

There are only a few men in the United States Senate, at present, who can give the special preparation which makes periodical delivery of it a little era. [illegible]

SYNOPTICAL.

[illegible]

EFFECT.

If there was any doubt in the mind of the San Domingo ring and the folks of the State Department about the influence of Mr. Sumner, as a man and as an orator, upon our official population, it was set at rest to-day. [illegible]

THE MAN.

Mr. Sumner appeared to be in the fullest possession of all his faculties, and his spirits were fully adequate to the occasion. [illegible] ... he would have forfeited the whole stock of ... GATH.

LYNCH LAW IN NEVADA.

Execution by a Vigilance Committee.

Virginia, Nev. (March 25) Despatch to the San Francisco Chronicle.

About 1 o'clock this morning, seventy men, armed with guns, bayonets and pistols, presented themselves at the County Jail. A portion of them stood guard in the rear of the jail, while thirty men entered the iron door at the main entrance and forced open the wooden door which led into the office of the jail. [illegible]

SECOND DESPATCH.

VIRGINIA, March 25—7 p. m.—The vigilantes are quiet, but determined to rid the city of all dangerous characters that the law has failed to punish, where direct evidence can be adduced. [illegible] It is to be regretted that such a course of procedure was found necessary within the last twenty-four hours, and it now remains with the legally-constituted authorities to make it manifest whether there shall be a repetition of similar scenes.

The New Railway Acts.

The following are the acts regulating the compensation of railways in this State for the transportation of passengers and freight, passed by the Legislature and now in the hands of the Governor:

THE PASSENGER BILL.

A BILL for an act to establish a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That all railroad corporations organized or doing business in this State, under any act of incorporation or general law of this State, now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, shall be limited to the rates of compensation for the transportation of passengers herein prescribed.

SEC. 2. All railroads in this State shall be classified according to the gross annual earnings of their respective earnings per mile, as follows:

Class A, shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be $10,000 or more.

Class B, shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be $8,000, or any sum in excess thereof less than $10,000.

Class C, shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be $4,000, or any sum in excess thereof, less than $8,000.

Class D, shall include all railroads whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be any sum less than $4,000.

SEC. 3. All railroad corporations, according to their classification as herein prescribed, shall be limited to compensation per mile for the transportation of any person, with ordinary baggage, not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight, as follows:

Class A, two and one-half cents.
Class B, three cents.
Class C, four cents.
Class D, five and one-half cents: *Provided*, that no such corporation shall charge, demand, or receive any greater compensation per mile for the transportation of children 12 years of age or under, than half the rates above prescribed: [illegible]

SEC. 4. All railroad corporations shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in its depots a printed copy of this act, with a table of distances between each and every station of its road, and a statement showing the class to which its road belongs.

SEC. 5. Any railroad corporation which shall charge, demand, or receive a greater compensation for the transportation of any passenger than is authorized by this act, shall be liable to the party aggrieved in the sum of $500, and the same may be recovered, together with the costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed by the court, in an action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. If any final judgment shall be recovered against any such corporation, under the provisions of the fifth section of this act, a fifth time, such corporation shall be deemed to have forfeited all its rights, privileges, and franchises; [illegible]

SEC. 7. This act shall not be held to apply to any city or street railroad.

THE FREIGHT BILL.

A BILL for an act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State, for the transportation of freights on said roads.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under any act of incorporation or general law of this State, now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, shall charge or collect for the transportation of goods, merchandise or property, on its said road, for any distance, any larger or greater amount as toll or compensation than is charged or collected for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of goods, merchandise, or property over a greater distance upon the same road. [illegible]

SEC. 2. The term "railroad corporation" contained in this act shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies or individuals now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate, any railroad in this State.

SEC. 3. No railroad corporation shall increase its rates of toll or compensation to be charged for the transportation of any property, from any point on its line of road, to any other point on its line of road, by reason of any decrease in its rates which may be required to be made under the first section of this act; [illegible]

SEC. 4. Any railroad corporation which shall fix, demand, take, or receive from any person or persons, any greater toll or compensation for the transportation of goods or merchandise in violation of the provisions of this act, [illegible]

SEC. 5. Any wilful violation of any of the provisions of this act, on the part of any railroad corporation, shall be deemed and taken a forfeiture of its franchises; [illegible]

The New American Loan.

From the London Economist.

The prospectus which has been issued of the funded loan of the United States indicates but only a partial attempt is now to be made to carry into effect the scheme of Mr. Boutwell. The whole loan was to comprise $1,500,000,000, in three classes of bonds—one bearing 5 per cent interest, amounting to $500,000,000; a second bearing 4½ per cent interest, amounting to $300,000,000; and a third bearing 4 per cent interest, amounting to $700,000,000, the whole redeemable in ten, fifteen and thirty years respectively. [illegible] ... equal amounts of each class of bonds, and next subscribers for equal amounts of the 5 and 4½ per cent bonds would be preferred to subscribers for the 5 per cent bonds only. The present issue, however, is for $200,000,000 only, and the 5 per cent bonds, payable in ten years, are exclusively offered. [illegible] ... the credit and the liking of the investing classes.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAWSUIT.

George H. Stuart and a Church Property Involved.

From the New York Evening Post.

A lawsuit of great interest and of an extraordinary kind for this country, involving the title to the valuable property of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has for several weeks occupied the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session in that city.

The case is of a singular character, having arisen solely from the fact that a prominent member of the church in question sang hymns in public worship, whereas the principles of the Reformed Presbyterians, the modern representatives of the Scottish Covenanters, prescribe Rouse's version of the Psalms of David as the "only fit medium for tuneful praise."

The offender was George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, President of the Christian Commission during the war of the rebellion, and a man widely known for his benevolent use of his large wealth. During a session of the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod, held in this city in 1867, Mr. Stuart, who was a member of the body, remarked in a speech that he was in the habit of singing hymns. On the day following this confession, the Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Pittsburgh, introduced resolutions declaring Mr. Stuart's seat in the synod vacant, and referring him to the session of the First Church of Philadelphia, to be dealt with for "gross violation of the established order of this Church in the use of human psalmody, according to the order and discipline of the Church in such cases."

The synod voted, at the close of the session, to return these resolutions to the mover. At the next session of the synod, however, which was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., the subject was again brought up, and, after a long and excited debate, Mr. Stuart was suspended from his seat in the synod, his eldership in the Church, and his right to partake of the communion. His suspension was based upon the fact that he had publicly sung hymns, and had also joined in the sacrament with members of other sects.

The presbytery with which Mr. Stuart's church was connected refused to acknowledge the action of the synod as binding, and his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, with a majority of the congregation, also sustained him, and continued to treat him as a member of the church in good and regular standing. A minority of the members of the First Church, who approved the action of the synod, thereupon receded, calling a new pastor, and holding services in the hall of the Academy of Music. They claim to be the true First Church, and that the majority, by their disobedience to the synod, have forfeited their title. On this ground they have brought suit for the possession of the church property.

The case has excited great interest in Philadelphia and among Presbyterians everywhere. A despatch from Philadelphia, dated yesterday, says:

"Mr. Stuart was on the witness stand to-day for four hours, and the court room was jammed with interested spectators. He deposed that he never sang a hymn at a Reformed Presbyterian Church service, except on one occasion, at the church of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New York. This reverend gentleman was present in court, aiding the party who suspended Mr. Stuart, and in the effort now trying to eject him and his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, from their house of worship."

PUTTING THE SHACKLES ON FISK AND GOULD.

An Injunction Against the Issue of any More Convertible Erie Bonds.

From the New York Tribune, April 1.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the case of Heath and Raphael against James Fisk, Jr., the Erie Railroad, and others, the defendants filed a stipulation in which, after disclaiming any intention to issue any more convertible bonds, they consent to the issuing of an injunction restraining them from making any such issue until allowed to do so by order of the court.

John Swan, the English agent of Heath and Raphael, also filed an affidavit, in which, among other things, he alleges that "he believes that persons well known as the associates of Gould and Fisk, and whose operations are understood to be upon their account, are, and for some time past have been, sellers in market of so-called 'calls' for future delivery of Erie Railway stock, at a very low price, such 'calls' entitle to the holder thereof to demand such delivery from the maker or issuer of such 'calls,' and that, from this circumstance, and the past course of Gould and Fisk, and their confederates, in respect of issuing stock of the Erie Railway Company, he has good ground and reason for believing, and does believe, that the said Gould and Fisk, and their confederates, unless therefrom restrained, by injunction, will, within a short time, make such further issues of new stock of the Erie Railway Company in the manner aforesaid, without any assent of the existing stockholders; and that not only will there be waste and loss consequent upon the low price at which the same must be issued and disposed of, but there is every reason to believe that what money is actually received will be wasted and fraudulently disposed of by Gould and Fisk, in like manner as they have wasted and fraudulently disposed of the proceeds of other issues by them of large amounts of the stock of the Erie Railway Company, as set forth in the bill of complaint.

Upon this stipulation and affidavit, and upon the motion of Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd, and Choate, counsel for the plaintiffs, Judge Blatchford issued an order for an injunction restraining Gould, Fisk, the Erie Railroad Company, all of its officers, Directors, managers, and agents, from making, issuing, negotiating, or delivering any bonds or obligations of the Erie Railroad Company purporting to confer upon the holder of such bonds or obligations any right or privilege of converting them into the stock of the company, or of resolving any such stock in exchange therefor; and likewise from issuing, putting in circulation, delivering, or in any way aiding in giving currency to any stock or certificates purporting to be for stock of the Erie Railroad Company otherwise than upon the surrender and cancellation of genuine certificates of now existing shares of Erie stock, which upon the 23d of March were registered upon the books of the company, upon transfer of such stock in the usual manner, without prejudice, however, to any of the rights on the part of the defendants in respect to the injunction or its continuance reserved or provided for in the stipulation filed herein. An injunction in conformity with this order was then issued and served upon the defendants.

The Revolutionary Calendar.

The Revolutionary Calendar has again been adopted in Paris. The origin of the Revolutionary Calendar dates with the troublous term of 1793. On the 6th of October in that year the Fabre d'Eglantine submitted a report advocating the adoption of the calendar, and on the 24th of November, 1793, the National Convention of France passed a decree approving of the report, and the calendar went into operation. The year, by the calendar, consists of 365 days, divided into twelve months of thirty days each. Five complimentary days (called sansculottides) each year were added, and a sixth complimentary day introduced every fourth year. The first year of the republic, according to the old calendar, began at midnight on Sept. 22, 1792. After thirteen years of existence, the Revolutionary Calendar was abolished and the Gregorian reckoning substituted in its stead, by an Imperial decree dated Sept. 9, 1805, which took effect Jan. 1, 1806.

According the Revolutionary Calendar the months of the year, with the corresponding date of the Gregorian reckoning, are as follows:

1st Vendemaire is September 22.
1st Brumaire is October 22.
1st Frimaire is November 21.
1st Nivose is December 21.
1st Pluviose is January 20.
1st Ventose is February 19.
1st Germinal is March 21.
1st Floreal is April 20.
1st Prairial is May 20.
1st Messidor is June 19.
1st Thermidor is July 19.
1st Fructidor is August 18.

San Diego City.

Attention is called to the advertisement of 20 acres land for sale in San Diego, published in another column. It lies near the railroad depot, and will soon be very valuable. The 250 lots in San Diego are selling very rapidly. Now is the time to buy. Title perfect, and abstracts furnished. Apply to W. H. Francis, San Diego Land Agency, No. 116 LaSalle street.

Change of Date.

Sealed proposals will be received, at No. 102 Doane street, New York, on Thursday, April 27, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods." Attention is called to the change of date, which was originally April 26. For further particulars, see advertising columns.

Bogus Vinegar.

Attention is called to a card from Mr. Prussing, in another column, wherein he cautions all persons from imitating his brands of vinegar, which have become so justly celebrated for their purity and strength, and which claim to take the lead of all other vinegars. It is high time that this nefarious practice of stealing other men's thunder should be stopped, and there is no doubt that Mr. Prussing will be as good as his word, and will certainly find means to punish the evil doers. Therefore, beware; a word to the wise, &c.

Ice Blockade Broken.

BUFFALO, April 1.—The ice blockade in front of the harbor is broken and navigation is open.

First Arrival.

OSWEGO, April 1.—The schooner Ontario arrived here this morning from Toronto, with a cargo of barley, being the first arrival of grain this season.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; [illegible]

... may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the expectorant of Dr. D. Jayne, [illegible] ... every where.

Look to Your Children.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of the merits of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

Orient Baking Powder.—The most wholesome and economical in use. Ask your grocer for it. L. J. Hills & Co., 247 State street, Chicago.

Remove the Cause.—Costiveness, which produces serious and often fatal diseases, is removed by the use of Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills. See advertisement.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Mother's Remedy for all Diseases with which children are afflicted, is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Lundborg's Cologne is the best Perfume in the world. Has rare delicacy and strength. Price reasonable. Sold by druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 3 and 4, Robertson's Grand Military Comedy,

OURS,

Produced with all the original grand effects, splendid scenery, new music, and

Powerful Cast, Embracing the Entire Company.

And a full Military Brass Band, and a numerous body of auxiliaries.

Wednesday—CASTE.

Friday—Benefit of Miss Annie Goodall. [illegible] Saturday Night—Grand bill, and last performance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE POPULAR TRAGEDIAN

MR. FRANK MAYO

In Shakespeare's Great Tragedy of

HAMLET.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.....MR. FRANK MAYO
TUESDAY—Iago in Othello.
WEDNESDAY—Richard III.
THURSDAY—The Marble Heart.
FRIDAY—Macbeth.
In preparation Mr. Mayo's great specialty of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.....Proprietor and Manager.

MONDAY, April 3, and every evening until further notice; also, at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, another novelty. The GREAT DRAMA of the FRENCH SPY, ON HORSEBACK.

The Two Puddifoots.

The GREAT SANYEAH in her Leap for Life.

Monday Matinee, 2½ o'clock, EAST LYNNE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

Monday Evening, April 3—Benefit of BOB HART. AN ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART. First week of the burlesque tragedy, entitled DAMON AND PYTHIAS. First week of the Senatorial debate on SAN DOMINGO QUESTION, by Judge Manning and Senator Bob Hart. [illegible] CENTURY PLANT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,

89 South Clark-st.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

PIT I PAT — SCREAMING COMEDY. A NEW PANTOMIME. A NEW FIRST PART. A new Song and Dance. IL TROVATORE. Unsworth, Emerson, Rice, Mulligan, Johnson, Powers, Campbell.

Look out for the great sensation, CINDERELLA.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

66 ADAMS-ST.,

Opens daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and during the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 7 to 9 o'clock. A fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS

Constantly on hand.

BUNNER'S COLORADO

Just received. Admission, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st., will offer

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4

AT 9½ A. M.,

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cottonades,

Crash Towels, Napkins,

Hosiery, Straw Hats, Caps, &c.,

And a fine line of Umbrellas.

On Wednesday, April 5, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

The largest and finest assortment of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Calf, Kip, Buff, and Serge Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CALF, BUFF, GOAT, AND SERGE POLISH, CONGRESS, AND SLIPPERS,

Ever offered in Chicago. Catalogues Tuesday.

234 ONTARIO-ST.,

Between North Clark and North Dearborn-sts.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, April 3, at 10 o'clock,

At the residence No. 234 Ontario-st., the entire contents, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, Mattresses, Stoves, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NO. 171 CALUMET-AV.

Elegant Furniture, Pianoforte &c.

AT AUCTION, ON

Tuesday, April 4, at 10 o'clock,

At Marble-Front Dwelling, 171 Calumet-av.

The Furniture consists of Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Sets, rich Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Pictures, Kitchen Furniture, one Seven-Octave Pianoforte, Rosewood Case, made by Knabe, of Chicago. The above Furniture has been in use but a short time, and is in excellent order.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION, Tuesday, April 4, at 11½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

English White Granite,

ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Goods, Hardware, etc.

ALSO,

Stock of Liquors and Cigars, 10,000 gross Matches, Awnings, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, April 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

1,200 LOTS

DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

2,500 Imported Reversible

WATER-PROOF RUBBER COATS,

Weighing from 10 to 18 ounces, of assorted sizes,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, April 5, at 10 a. m.,

At our Salesrooms, 23 and 25 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF BYRN, SMITH & CO.,

AT THEIR STORE,

118 LAKE-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

Commencing THURSDAY Morning, April 6, at 9½ a. m., and continue each day, at same hour, until all are sold, their entire stock, consisting of

DECORATED DINNER SETS

Tea and chamber sets, glassware, crockery, silver-plated castors, ice-pitchers, cake baskets, salvers, forks, spoons, etc., all of best quality; also, table cutlery, a large assortment of vases, Parian figures, toilet sets, and other elegant articles; also, three magnificent show-cases. To be sold without reserve, as they are going out of business.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

BY D. LONG,

Auctioneer.

FOUR FRAME BUILDINGS,

Nos. 139, 141, 143 and 143½ South State-st.,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, April 4, at 10½ a. m., on the premises.

D. LONG, Auctioneer.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers, Office 131 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. R. KERFOOT & CO., NO. 71 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., 50X180 FEET, [illegible]

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO., 26 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS:

WARREN-AV.—44 feet, below the market, with house thrown in.

WILCOX-AV.—$1,800 for nice house and large lot. Very cheap. Terms to suit.

FULTON-ST.—$3,500 for a nice house and lot on monthly payments.

EGAN-AV.—Near Brighton. New house and two lots—$1,400. Monthly payments.

GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST TERMS—A HOUSE CONTAINING 9 rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE THAT [illegible] M. STICKNEY, Washington City, D. C.

FOR SALE—TWO FIVE ACRE BLOCKS, ONE and two, on Chicago-av. [illegible] J. B. DUNHAM, 6 State-st.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT WINETKA, [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF Waukegan, [illegible] Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM [illegible]

FOR SALE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 200 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT. I OFFER FOR sale [illegible] Address G D F BOX, Burlington, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM, GOOD BUILDINGS, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A WELL-IMPROVED farm. Address Box 50, North Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GROCERY FIXTURES CHEAP. Also, two safes. D. COLE & SON, 198 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL CHARTER—BARK [illegible]

FOR SALE—SEED OATS—NORWAY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF COT- [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn telegraphing [illegible] NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 151 Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A CLERK, SIX CARPENTERS, TWO [illegible]

WANTED—20 QUARRY AND 10 SAWMILL hands. [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS EXPERIENCED IN [illegible]

WANTED—CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, COAL [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BILL CLERK, CLEAR WRITER, [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMER. [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTER. [illegible] NEWTON & CO., Sedgwick.

WANTED—A TRIMMER, ALSO A BLACKSMITH [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD TURNER, WITH his own lathe; [illegible]

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS. APPLY ON [illegible]

WANTED—THREE GOOD TAILORS AND ONE woman. [illegible]

WANTED—SASH AND BLIND [illegible]

Coachmen, Etc.

WANTED—A SOBER, FAITHFUL COACHMAN [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—HEAD LAUNDRESS AT SHERMAN House. [illegible]

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY girls [illegible] EVERETT HOUSE, corner Clark and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—COOKS AND SECOND GIRLS, FOR city and country; [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—NORWEGIAN GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Apply at 523 North Clark-st. today.

WANTED—AT 86 NORTH LASALLE-ST., A girl to do general housework. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a child 2 years old, and willing to go to Evanston. Inquire at 531 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, BOHEMIAN, OR NORWEGIAN nurse girl, [illegible]

WANTED—AT 161 WEST MADISON-ST., A [illegible]

WANTED—AT 80 WEST MADISON-ST., A GOOD girl, Swede or Norwegian, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL, TO DO washing. Apply at Headquarters Restaurant, 13 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

Seamstresses, Etc.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS ON SINGER MACHINE. Wages from $7 to $9. Also, eight girls to sew by hand on coats. Apply at 267 Hurlbut-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 523 WEBSTER-AV. (formerly Asylum Place), opposite Lincoln Park. [illegible] Apply to O. BENSON, Lincoln Park, and on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses, [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN POST OFFICE Block, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 152 DEARBORN-ST. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ADAPTED TO lumber, coal, or stone, [illegible]

TO LEASE—LARGE DOCK ON FRANKLIN-ST., [illegible]

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS ON South Branch, [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK ON THE MAIN RIVER, [illegible] T. LYMAN, Room 4 Portland Block.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK FRONTING ON Twelfth-st., [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK CORNER BEACH AND Polk-sts. [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK ON THE NORTH BRANCH Canal, [illegible] Apply to GEORGE WATSON, Room 17, Metropolitan Block.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK NORTH OF, and near Twelfth-st., [illegible]

TO LEASE—DOCK—WE WILL LEASE OUR [illegible] West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS MADE PROMPTLY ON CHICAGO REAL estate, for a term of years, by J. H. STEAD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN LASALLE and Bureau counties, by JOHN ROCKWELL, 18 Tribune Building, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME—ON houses, good paper, &c. R. T. CHANDLER, 118 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—WE HAVE IN APPLICATION [illegible]

$5,000 [illegible] TO LOAN [illegible]

$20,000 OR $25,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Cook County [illegible] WM. C. REYNOLDS, 97 Clark-st.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY, [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE, very cheap for cash. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS ORGAN CHEAP. [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND ORGANS. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY by a man who is familiar with the business. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOY, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SWEDE BOY, [illegible] J. H. ANDERSON, 24 Superior-st., Chicago.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE BY a young man, a graduate of pharmacy; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

Coachmen, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

Seamstresses, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH [illegible] Mrs. WHITTAKER, No. 364 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE TO BUY A SALOON CHEAP [illegible]

A CIGAR STORE FITTED UP IN FIRST-CLASS style, [illegible]

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS FLOUR AND GRIST MILL FOR sale [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE, [illegible]

FANCY STORE 72 NORTH STATE-ST. FOR SALE cheap.

ONE OF THE BEST FITTED UP SALOONS IN Chicago, [illegible]

PLANING-MILL, BRICK BUILDING, GOOD LOCATION, [illegible]

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD CUSTOM BOOT maker [illegible]

RARE CHANCE. WILL SELL FURNITURE AND fixtures of hotel, [illegible]

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE AU... [illegible]

$500. RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL [illegible]

$5,000—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD business man [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE AND HOUSEHOLD goods stored at low rates at fire-proof warehouse No. 4 North LaSalle-st.

ALL GIRLS THAT OBTAINED TICKETS FOR [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FOR [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY [illegible]

WANTED—CANVASSERS THROUGHOUT THE Northwest, [illegible] MOSES WARREN, 103 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT I [illegible] E. GOODMAN, Room 19.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES AND [illegible]

WET NURSE—MRS. MARY CLANCY, CORNER [illegible]

WANTED—ROOM MATE, EXPENSES LIGHT. [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY L. A. GILBERT, 129 LASALLE-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—THE HIGHEST [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 BEAUTIFUL [illegible]

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—A NICE TWO-STORY [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, [illegible] C. K. BROWNE, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible] GEO. C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—12 HOUSES IN EVANSTON, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 ELDRIDGE COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board for gentleman and wife. Also, a single room. References required.

79 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman or man and wife. [illegible]

89 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO SUITS ROOMS ON second floor, closets and gas. Suitable for man and wife, or two or three single gentlemen.

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING house; [illegible]

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, single room. References required.

296 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two persons, with board, house and table first-class, and but few boarders. Day boarders accommodated.

296 AND 298 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for families or single gentlemen. Room for one young lady with another. Day board accommodated.

344 WEST MADISON-ST.—2 OR 3 YOUNG men can be accommodated with board.

366 OHIO-ST.—HAS CHANGED HANDS AND been thoroughly renovated, [illegible]

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE furnished rooms, with hot and cold water, and also a single room. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN IN [illegible] Address 18 H, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE CARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE, OR will exchange [illegible]

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, TOP AND open buggies, phaetons, Concords, &c. Reasonable prices. At HILL'S REPOSITORY, 32 to 36 Market-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND HAND TOP buggies, also good mare and harness, at BROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT STABLES No. 30 PINE-ST., thoroughbred and trotting horses, from Forest Bay stock farm. Call for catalogue.

FOR SALE—BUGGIES—AT A BARGAIN. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SIX-SEATED PHAETON, [illegible] BRADLEY & SMITH, cor. State and Adams-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ANY KIND OR AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD goods wanted, and liberal price paid, cash down, by J. JACOB, Auctioneer and Furniture Dealer, [illegible]

WANTED—FOR CASH—ANY ONE WISHING to sell a part or all of their household furniture, [illegible] F. C. PERKINS, P. O. Box 925.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$225 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A HAND BOOK OF Law for business men. [illegible] MOSES WARREN, 103 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, AND [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY FOR AN article [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON WABASH or Michigan-av., [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH capital, [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINES. SINGER SEWING [illegible]

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING [illegible]

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Another Ku-Klux Field Day in Congress.

Blair, of Missouri, Entertains the Senate, and Divers Speakers Hold Forth in the House.

The Day's Question—What will be Done with the San Domingo Report?

Details of the Arrangement Entered into by the Salt Monopolists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The San Domingo report is substantially finished, though, as yet, unsigned. The intention now is to hand it to the President to-morrow. [illegible]

SALT MONOPOLY.

The action of the Senate in refusing to concur in the House bill to abolish the duty on salt has had the effect to bring about an understanding among the great salt corporations of the country [illegible]

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

In the Supreme Court to-day Justice Nelson delivered an opinion in the case of Buffington vs. Day, holding that the United States Government cannot tax the salary of judicial officers of a State, either as income or otherwise. A dissenting opinion was read by Justice Bradley. [illegible]

THE KU-KLUX BUSINESS.

Both houses were engaged upon the Ku-Klux bill to-day. [illegible]

THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.

Commander Aldie, who had special charge of the Tennessee [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

"WORLD" CANARD EXPOSED.

[illegible]

THE SAN DOMINGO BUSINESS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 2.—The following despatch is received here by ex-Governor Harvey, from Washington:

"The President will accommodate the transmission of the San Domingo Commissioners' report to Congress, next week, with a message, in which he says in substance that ... [illegible]

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs that it is believed the termination of the work of the Joint High Commission will be reached about the middle of the present month. [illegible]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: [illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to incorporate the ... River Raft Company. Referred to the Committee of Commerce; also, a bill to fix the time ... terms of the United States District Courts of Arkansas.

Mr. POOL introduced a bill to create the Western Judicial District of North Carolina.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prohibit the discharge of soldiers' discharges by claim agents ... [illegible]

Mr. STEWART, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution directing that the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate [illegible]

THE KU-KLUX DEBATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (New York), ... [illegible]

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

[illegible]

Mr. SCOTT ... Mr. BLAIR ... Mr. POOL ... Mr. SAWYER ... Mr. BUCKLEY (Ala.) ... Mr. KINSELLA (New York) ... Mr. VAN TRUMP ... Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS (New York) ... Mr. DAWES ... Mr. HOAR ... Mr. BIGGS (Del.) ... Mr. SHOBER ... [illegible]

Messrs. DUKE (Virginia) and WINCHESTER ... [illegible] Mr. BEATTY (Ohio) ... [illegible] The House then adjourned.

IOWA.

Call for a Republican State Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 2.—The Republican State Central Committee ... [illegible]